WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 184 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

*MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

| | Local. | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| YEARLY | Rs. 20 | Rs. 35 |
| HALF-YEARLY | „ 16 | „ 18 |
| QUARTERLY | „ 8 | „ 9 |
| MONTHLY | „ 3 | „ 3-8 |

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

| | |
|---|---|
| YEARLY | Rs. 5 Rs. 6 |

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

## SHIPPING.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer | Commander | Tons | Arrival | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yamba Maru | D Aoshiwa | 5845 | 2nd Oct | 16th Oct |
| *Yamagata Maru | Y Matsuda | 2807 | 23rd Oct | 25 „ |
| Tatsuno Maru | M. Furuhashi | 6995 | 22nd „ | 4th Nov |
| Akita Maru | S Ochiai | 3817 | 17 Nov | 29th „ |

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ganges Maru | R. Yamanol | 25th Sept. | 6th Octr |
| Peking Maru | K. Yamaguchi | 12th Octr. | 24th Octr. |
| Alps Maru | T. Inoue. | 15th Octr. | 27th Octr |
| Kasado Maru | N. Yanagi | 29th „ | 10th Nov |

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA.
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

### THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pra-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| DATE 1921. | STEAMERS. | TONS. |
|---|---|---|
| 8th October | MOREA | 10,890 |
| 5th „ | EGYPT | 7,941 |
| 22nd „ | CHINA | 7,952 |
| 29th „ | MALWA* | 10,941 |
| 5th November. | DELTA | 8,097 |
| 12th „ | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,430 |
| 9th „ | DEVANHA | 8,092 |
| 26th „ | NARKUNDA* | 16,118 |
| 3rd December. | MACEDONIA | 10,512 |
| 10th „ | CALEDONIA | 7,572 |
| 17th „ | MOREA | 10,890 |
| 24th „ | MANTUA* | 10,902 |
| 31st „ | PLASSY | 7,346 |

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA } *Through steamers from Australia.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Port Said & Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 14th Nov. | MANDALA | 8,246 |
| 28th „ | NEVASA | 9,071 |
| 11th Dec. | NEURALIA | 9,082 |
| 25th „ | MERKARA | 8,235 |

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

| Date | Steamer | |
|---|---|---|
| 21st October | MANTUA | Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney. |
| 18th November. | NALDERA | |
| 30th December | MALWA | |

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date about | Steamer | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7th Oct. | LHASA | Karachi direct |
| 8th „ | DILWARA | East & S. Africa |
| 10th „ | LINGA | Karachi ports. |
| 10th „ | VARELA | Bushire & Busrch. |
| 13th „ | VARSOVA | Karachi & Busreh |

SAILINGS TO COASTPORTS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| Date. | Steamers | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 12th October | SANGOLA | Calicut Cochin, Alleppay and Rangoon. |

Only limited saloon accommodation is available.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 128.

### NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

| Steamer | Tons | Sailing | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canadian Fairmaster | .. | In Oct. | For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver. |

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road. CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163

Telephone No. 1330.

### GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory. Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc., are manufactured by Machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Opp. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar

BOMBAY No. 2.

## BANKING.

### THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Rs. 75,87,352 |
| Paid-up Capital and Reserves | „ 23,87,333 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | „ 53,11,146 |

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—

Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London E. C.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

D. D. L. BUCHLEY,
General Manager.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | £1,800,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | £1,050,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £ 750,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £1,050,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:

14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur |
| Batavia | Howrah (Calcutta) | Madras |
| Bombay | Kandy | Mauritius |
| Calcutta | Karachi | New York |
| Colombo | Kota Bhru (Kalantan) | Penang |
| Delhi | Galle | Rangoon |
| | | Shanghai |
| | | Singapore |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakhs will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | $15,000,000 |
| STERLING RESERVE FUND | £ 2,500,000 |
| SILVER RESERVE FUND | $21,500,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS | $15,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

49 Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Johore | Saigon |
| Bangkok | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tsingtao |
| Hankow | New York | Vladivostock |
| Harbin | Peking | Yloilo |
| Hongkew | Penang | Yokohama |
| Ipoh | Rangoon | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. E. KYND,
Agent.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### WANTED

WANTED—A PRIVATE DETECTIVE to work on an interesting Bombay case. Very good remuneration to a really cleaver man. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 7275, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1524

### NOTICE.

BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT from October 1, 1921, Mr. Morarji Dhunjee Padia of medabad ceases to represent in any capacity hatsoever.

THE NATIONAL ANILINE AND CHEMICAL CO. INC.

39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay C10986

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P. Railway Station Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 9 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin decease of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu. C10868

### S S. "ACCRA" 2826 TONS,

WILL sail from No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, for Port Louis, Mauritius, on or about MONDAY, the 10th instant, instead of on the 6th idem as previously notified. For passage and cargo rate apply to—

FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,

Agents, The Mannie Swan Shipping Co., Ltd. Home Street, Bombay. C11609

### MASINA HOSPITAL AND SIR SHAPOORJI BROACHA POST GRADUATE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSTEL.

BOMBAY.

POST-GRADUATE Training in Medicine, Laboratory and Hospital Administration work—Applications are invited for eight scholarships to be awarded for the above training, each scholarship of the value of Rs. 1,200 per annum and tenable for two years, two of the scholarships reserved for women-graduates, in Medicine. Applicants must be graduates in Medicine of the University of Bombay or of any statutory Indian University. Preference given to applicants intending to proceed for higher Examinations in Medicine or having an additional degree in Arts or Science. Selected applicants will get free Board and Lodging and will by turn receive training (1) Medicine, Pathology and Bacteriology, (2) Surgery including Ear, Nose, Throat and Eye Diseases, (3) Operation Theatre and Casualty Practice, (4) Midwifery and Gynaecology, (5) Practice in the X-Rays and Electrical Department, (6) Administration of a General Hospital. Personal interview essential before final selection. Apply in own handwriting with authorised list of marks obtained in the subjects of the Final Examination for the Degree in Medicine.

Apply to THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, Masina Hospital, Bombay, 16. C11614

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHIVLAL RATHI has contracted to sell to our client DAYASHANKAR DEVSHANKAR DAVE, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof, to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort, at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece of land, containing an area of 689 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 73 of the Suparibaug Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by land of the Board laid out as a service passage, on the South by Plot No. 74 of the said Estate leased to Dayashankar Devshankar Dave, on the West by Suparibaug Road and on the North by Plot No. 72 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Gordhandas Damodardas and forming portion of lands, bearing New Survey No. 2582 together with the building standing thereon, which is assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 966 (5) and Street No. 1 D.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1921.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys,
C11011

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 7631 of the old Issue of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, is LOST or MISLAID. Kindly send to following address if found by any one.

MEHTA BHAVANJI HARIDASS,
Mandaliya Street,
Cutch Mandvi. R1545

### THE EMPEROR EDWARDS SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 80 (Rupees eighty only) per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half-year ended 30th June, 1921, and that the same will be paid on production of the share certificates at the Registered Office of the Company Nos. 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, on and after FRIDAY, the 14th October, 1921, between 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Tuesday, the 27th September, 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, 1921, to TUESDAY, the 11th October, 1921 (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
for the Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
B. D. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th September, 1921. C10879

## AUCTION SALE.

### BENNETT & CO.

126, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 72 BALES WHITE PRINTING PAPER. SUIT NO. 321 OF 1921.

LANDRUM VS. BANSIDHAR KUNDANLAL.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 126, Apollo Street Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the concerned and pursuant to the order of the High Court dated 19th June, 1921, in the above suit and on account and risk of Bansidhar Kundanlal of Mangaldas Rd., Bombay the following:—

72 Bales White Printing Paper of different size and weight.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale,

On SUNDAY, the 9th day of October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction Gibbs, Malabar Hill near the Reservoir.

Very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, by Roberts and Devji Canji such as sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich glass, crockery and plateware, Persian and English large and small carpets, mahogonized glass door silver show case, book case, one lot valuable books, writing tables drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs fancy cabinets, table ornaments, brass flower pots, one English sweet tone cottage piano, folding screen, one very handsome electric hall lamp, rich oil paintings, water colours, and engravings, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washand tables cloth and gown presses, door and window purdahs, meat safes, ice box, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of H. J. Trivess Smith, Esq. and others. Catalogues will be publish and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE WADIA STREET.

ON SATURDAY, the 8th October, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Cassum Dewji and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Mr Adazaalli Allibhai Suratwalla the following property:—

All that peice of leasehold land being Plot No. 2 B. Tardeo Estate situate at Tardeo on the West side of a New Street called "Wadia Street" in the division of "D" Ward in the City and Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 328 square yards or thereabout and bounded on the North by Plot No. 3 belonging to the Lessor and demised to Bomanji Pestonji Vachha, on the East by the said Wadia Street on the South by Plot No. 2A also belonging to the Lessor and on the West by the property of Maneckji Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd., and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 312 and 318, New No. 13832, Old Survey Nos. 442-446 and New Survey No. 2-3394 and are assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward No. 3846 (6) and Street No. 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY COTTON QUILTS, HOSIERY, BATH MATS PADLOCKS, GLASS BEDS, COLLAR BUTTONS, TWIST, &c.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 8th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) at their rooms at No. 126, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

One case Hardware Ex. S.S. Moorwada.
120 cases sheet glass.
On account and risk of Esmail Haji Cassam & Son.
2 cases fancy Cotton Quilts.
1 case Navy Cotton and Wool Embo Hose, and 4 doz. Cotton Bath Mats.
On account and risk of Abdul Karim Mahomed Oomar 3 cases Dog Chains and 1 case padlock.
On account and risk of Taherbhoz Esmailji 3 cases Padlocks.
On account of the Insurance Co. 16 cases glass beads.
One Bale Twist marked T. T. of s.s. "THUSTAR".
On account and risk of Abdul Kader Sacoor.
2 Parcels Collar Buttons.
By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
2 Big, 6 small gold coins.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

## AUCTION SALE.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRICAL GOODS, FANS, LIGHTS, Etc.

By order of Electrical Engineer to Government P. W. D. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th October, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Electrical Engineer's office in Jij Palace Ridge Road Malabar Hill, all sorts of Electrical goods, wires, lamps, bulbs, fans, telephones, enamel paint, pulleys and large quantity of alliuminum, iron, brass and gun metal, scraps, etc., etc.

Deposit of 25 per cent is required and goods to be received within three days.

AUCTION SALE OF 278 CASES AMERICAN CUT TACKS.

By order of office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 13th October, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Messrs. C. T. Bowring and Co's godown at Mazagon Tram Terminus (150) cases of one inch and (128) cases of 2 Blue American Cut Tacks each case of (112) packets of one lb.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND WELL KNOWN MODY BAGH AT POONA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Cursetjee Framjee Ghaswala, Jaleger Framjee Ghaswala and Ardeshir Framjee Ghaswala, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises at Poona, on SUNDAY, the 9th October, 1921, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), their extensive and very valuable landed property, known as "Modi Bagh" comprising of a large and commodious two-storied bungalow, recently extended and renovated with all modern conveniences, attached Villa, Kitchens, Coach-houses, Stables, and Servants' Quarters, with an extensive land and compound, admeasuring 12 acres and 15 gunthas or thereabout, suitable as a building site and two large pucca-built Wells with permanent water, fit for drinking purposes, etc., together with a number of toddy and other fruit trees standing thereon. The premises are appropriately suitable for Rajas, Zamindars, Councillors, and High Class People.

The property is situated in a fashionable locality on the main Ganesh Khind Road, opposite to the residence of Mr. R. D. Tata, and in close proximity of the Government House.

For the terms and conditions of sale, and other necessary particulars apply to Mr. Jehangir Dinshaw Ghaswala, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, West Street, Camp Poona, or to the undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, SITUATE AT WARDEN ROAD.

Under instruction from Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors, for the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 12th October 1921, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) on the premises the following very valuable Bungalow, belonging to Mr. Tedsides Tejpal:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground Rent land or ground situate, lying and being at Warden Road Mahalaxmi without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district and Town and Island of Bombay with the Bungalows, messuages, tenements and houses standing thereon containing by admeasurement 6,431 square yards or thereabouts which piece of land along with the other pieces of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 18, Collector's New No. 11318, Old Survey No. 80, and New Survey No. 1-7098, and which messuages, bungalows, tenements and houses standing thereon are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates & Taxes along with other tenements, under D Ward Nos. 3561, 3562, 3563, 3565 and 3566 and Street Nos. 38-10, 42, 2 and 3, Warden Road and which piece or parcel of land is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by an open passage and beyond that by the property of Madhavji Harriram, on or towards the West partly by the property of Vandrawandas Purshotumdas and partly by the property of Thakersi Mulji, on or towards the North by the sea shore and on or towards the South partly by the property of Vandrawandas Parshotumdas and partly by the Warden Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at their Office Mercantile Bank Building Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

BONAFIDE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction household furniture crockeries, glasswares, etc., of H. L. Aspden Esquire at Sandhurst House, Apollo Pier on SUNDAY, the 16th October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.).

BONAFIDE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction household furniture crockeries, glasswares, garden etc., of Major C. N. Watson I. M. S., at 37 Colaba near Afghan Church, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.).

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), of House hold furnitures, cash boxses enamelwares, aluminium utensils, phonographs, safes, Billiard tables, Perambulators, children new tricycles, etc.

By orders of offices concern.
400 lbs. Hemp Balls.
12000 yards 4in. cotton Webbing.
5 cases silver cochinial.
2 dozen American rocking horses.
4 cases Tea.
Schildren new tricycles.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of R. Lowjee two cases sation Duck 30 pieces in each case.

At 2-30 p.m., (S. T.).

carriages, Horses, cycles etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th October, 1921.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One HINDU BANIA or EUROPEAN EXPERT for Cotton Salesman in Colaba, must have long experience. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 7277, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1526

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# ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

### The International Labour Conference.

The Conference commences its sessions at Geneva from the 25th instant. In pursuance of Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, the Government of India have nominated both officials and non-officials to represent themselves, the employers and the workers. The representatives of the employers have been nominated on the recommendation of the Provincial Committee of the new Federation of Indian Industries. The workers' representatives have been nominated on the recommendation of the All India Trade Union Congress Committee. The Government of India is to be represented by Mr. A. C. Chatterji, Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Industries and by Mr. J. N. Gupta, Commissioner, Bengal, the employers by Mr. N. B. Saklatwala of Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., Ltd., and the workers by Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society, Bombay. The expenditure is to be met from the provision of Rs. 90,000 in the current years' budget under the head "Geneva Labour Conference." The agenda of the Conference contains important questions relating to labour such as

(1) special measures for the protection of Agricultural workers, e.g.,
  (a) technical agricultural education,
  (b) living-in conditions of agricultural workers,
  (c) guarantees of the rights of associations and combinations,
  (d) protection against accidents, sickness, invalidity and old age,
(2) prevention of the use of white lead in painting,
(3) weekly day of rest in the industrial and commercial employments.

It is to be hoped that India's participation in these Labour Conferences will not end in mere debates and discussions, but in the uplifting of labour as a whole and in investing it with a status as is enjoyed by labour in Western countries.

During the recent debates in the Legislative Assembly on Mr. N. M. Joshi's resolution for the repeal of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act No. XIII of 1859 and Sections 490 and 492 of the Indian Penal Code, the Hon. the Home Member while explaining the Government attitude in the matter indulged in a rhetorical bombast and repudiated the suggestion that the Workmen's Act was based on racial question and Government was siding with capitalists against labour. Continuing further, he said: "After referring to the Legislation which the Government of India had undertaken or proposed to take, to ameliorate the hard condition of labour and the scheme of the Bombay Government to house the labourers and to the effort of other local Governments to set up the Conciliation Board, can any one doubt whether these activities of the Government did not give some indication of its solicitude for the welfare of labour?" Will the same solicitude for the welfare of labour be continued to be displayed by the Government when the question comes of legislating upon several measures affecting labour which are on the anvil for the present?

### Purchase of Stores :

The Government of India have very recently published draft rules for the supply of articles for the public service. A bare perusal of these rules is enough to convince a man that they are framed specially with a view to justify the existence of the London Stores Department and to have the whole business of stores purchase done through that agency.

In the drafting of these rules, Government have entirely disregarded the conclusions of the majority report of the Stores Purchase Committee and have adopted the minority report. Certain features of the new rules are too objectionable to escape special mention, e.g., the purchasing officers in this country are required to furnish proofs that the article bought by them was not bought at a more unfavourable rate than in England. Under the new rules liability is also imposed upon the purchasing officer that the greater part of the articles purchased was manufactured in this country. The spirit of arbitrary and unjustifiable restrictions imposed under the rules reaches its climax in Rule No. 5 relating to special purchases in India. Under this rule purchases are allowed to be made in India only "in cases of emergency" or "when inconvenience to the public service would be caused", or again "when owing to the greater promptitude of supply an economy could be affected." The Government of India ought really to be congratulated for manoeuvring such an obstacle race. Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey has done a real service to the country by moving a resolution in the Legislative Assembly on this subject. In his ably worded resolution, he demanded that the High Commissioner for India in London should be instructed by the Government of India to buy ordinary stores required by India, in the cheapest market, consistently with quality and delivery and in every case in which that rule was not followed it should be made obligatory on the part of the High Commissioner for India, to explain to the Government of India full reasons for departing from this general rule. The second part of his resolution also made it obligatory on the High Commissioner that when placing large orders he should insist that the contracting parties, if required, should give every facility for admitting as apprentices in their works Indian students to acquire practical knowledge of manufacture. In his speech in the Legislative Assembly, on this resolution, Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey had made the whole trend of his argument refutation-tight. Mr. A. C. Chatterji, replying on behalf of the Government of India, argued that "only in a very small number of cases preference was given to the British firms and that there was in the matter of policy no difference between the Government and the mover. Proceeding further he observed that "the Government of India had not the slightest intention of agreeing to the policy which would make India a kind of tied house for British Industries. The economical and financial interests of India would always be the guide of the Government of India and their agents in the matter of purchases of stores either in India or abroad." These statements could scarcely stand examination when read side by side with the evidence of Sir William Meyer before the Indian Railway Committee. The latter frankly admitted that he was willing to accept a satisfactory British tender in preference to foreign tenders when the gap between the two was not excessive. The gap, as explained by him, was not to exceed 10 per cent. In the course of the debate Mr. Chatterji stated that the local purchases of stores by the High Commissioner did not amount to anything above 55 millions sterling. From the phraseology used by Mr. A. C. Chatterji, he seems to believe that India's loss arising out of the preference shown to the British manufacturers will be a mere flee-bite. In this connection "The Leader" in its issue of the 26th September has rightly observed: "Now supposing that three-fourths of these stores were purchased in England on the principle of 10 per cent. preference, would it not mean that India would have to pay about four million pounds more than if she had purchased in the cheapest market? Is this amount a negligible figure? If it is spent annually in the Development of Industries and education in this country would it not result in the great moral and material advance in a few years?" The Government of India accepted the first part of Sir Vithaldas's resolution with a reservation that the term "cheapest market" as understood by Government did not imply that every individual item should be bought at the cheapest rate available, but that purchases should be made in the most economic manner in the long run. One hopes that this part of Sir Vithaldas' resolution, which was unanimously accepted, would be acted upon by the Government of India in right earnest and in the spirit of safe-guarding the economic and financial interests of India. But looking to the unfortunate tradition hitherto maintained by the Government of India one is tempted to think that the Government of India are merely bent upon shutting the stable door after the steed is stolen.

### Forged Currency Notes.

Some time back the attention of the Government was drawn to the misapprehension entertained in the local bazars towards certain Government currency notes of the denomination of Rs. 100. The Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, admitted that it was undoubtedly the case that several well-executed forgeries of hundred-rupee notes were detected at the Currency Office. For the confidential information of the party enquiring he also stated some of the distinguishing features of the forged notes such as the use of thin paper, the absence of crackly touch, the translucency of the water mark and the somewhat rough printing of the words "I promise to pay", etc., etc. The attention of the Government was again drawn to the fact that the backward commercial public of Bombay instead of testing the genuineness of the notes in question with the help of the marks suggested by him would take to the easier course of refusing to handle hundred-rupee notes altogether and the Government would, therefore, do well to publish the facts of the forgery by issuing a press communiqué on the subject and at the same time giving instructions to banking institutions to return to the paper currency office for destruction such notes as were found by them to be forgeries in their daily dealings with the commercial public.

The Government met this recommendation by saying that statistics kept in the currency office showed that the number of forged notes in circulation was on the decrease and that, therefore, it was neither advisable nor necessary to alarm the public in the matter by publishing any details in the press. One can well understand the intention of the Government in not publishing the full facts connected with the forgery. But they must also take into consideration the trouble and hardships felt at the other end. As a specific instance, an instance which occurred very recently, may be quoted. One of the leading jewellery firms of Bombay sent their man to the Central Bank with a hundred-rupee note to have it credited to their account. The receiving clerk at the window, instead of dealing with the note in the usual manner, at once put it in the drawer with the remark that as the note in question was a forged one, it could neither be credited to the account of the firm nor could it be returned to it, but that it would be at once sent to the Paper Currency Office. Now the question that naturally arises is whether the receiving Bank has any authority to do so. The party losing the money is "a *bona fide* purchaser for value without notice", and under the circumstances it is quite inequitable that it should be saddled with the loss. Will the Government explain how they are going to eliminate this factor of unmerited loss that arises out of the transactions in the forged currency notes?

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 5.

In accordance with 62 points lower reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 595 for Fully good M. G. Broach April-May, and steadily declined till Rs. 569. At this time Japan came in the market to buy and the prices went up again to Rs. 580 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 577. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 584. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 585 and closed a tRs. 583½. Fine M. G. Oomra Decr.-January opened at Rs. 505 and went down till Rs. 490 again advancing till Rs. 500 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 497.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday with a moderate inquiry for nice high class Berars. We would still advise our friends to sell out ready stock at current prices.

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 5th Oct. 1921

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April-May | — | 583 1/2 |
| Fully Good Bengal Dec. Jan | ... | 437 |
| ine Oomra Dec.-Jany. | — | 499 |

### COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 5th Oct. 1921.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. G. Broach | April-May, | — | 534 |
| Fully Good Bengal | Dec.-Jan, | — | 430 |
| Fine Oomra's | Dec.-Jany. | — | 509 |

### SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 4th Oct. 1921.

| Description | Super-Fine | F. Good | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. G. Bengal and Sind | | | | |
| | Punjab | 430 | 415 | 400 |
| F. G. Oomra's | No. 4 | 510 | 505 | 480 |
| F.G. Central P | No. 1 | 540 | 55 | 510 |
| F.G. Central P. | No. 3 | 525 | 515 | 495 |
| F. G. Broach | | | | |
| Outturns | | | 460 | 450 |

### RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4th Oct 1921

| | |
|---|---|
| | 11298 Bales. |
| | 2241 Carts. |
| | 3071 " |
| | 3330 " |
| | 4979 " |
| | 6 " |
| | 897 " |
| | 9404 " |
| | 26322 " |
| | Nil " |
| | 4678 " |
| | Nil " |
| | 378 " |
| | Nil " |
| | 587 " |
| | 2444 " |
| | 1075 Tons |

### RATE QUOTATION

3-30 p.m. Bombay 5th Oct, 1921

| | Annas Rates |
|---|---|
| Telegraphic | 1/5 3/8 |
| Bank Demand | 1/5 3/8 |
| Docs. Acceptance 3m/s | 1/5 7/8 |
| Docs. Demand | 1/5 7/8 |
| America 60 days | 377 |
| Hongkong Bill | 210 |
| Shanghai | — |
| Japan | 178 |
| Singapore | 162 |

Market Steady.

### THE METAL MERCHANTS CO

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

5th Oct. 1921.

| | Per Maund. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 3/4 | 76 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1 | 76 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1 1/4 | 76 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 11/2 | 76 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 1 3/4 | 78 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2 | 78 | 0 | 0 |

### COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 5th Oct. 1921.

| | per Maund. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | 3/4 | 79 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 1 | 79 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 1 1/4 | 79 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 11/2 | 79 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 1 3/4 | 79 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2 | 79 | 0 | 0 |
| Japanese Copper Sarfs | | | not | |
| Nuch soha Joint | | | 21 | 8 |
| Copper English Sarfs | | | 52 | 0 |
| | | | 36 | 0 |
| Chor chaker gused | | | 29 | 0 |
| | | | 43 | 4 |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazar Rates

5th Oct,

| | |
|---|---|
| Local White Delhi 70-80 | 5 0 0 |
| Local White Cawnpore 70-80 | 3 0 0 |
| Local Rajpooti Bajgit | 88 0 0 |
| Imported, Brown Delhi | 11 4 0 |
| Imported, Brown Cawnpore | 11 0 0 |
| Imported, Yellow Cawnpore | 12 0 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 13 0 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 11 12 0 |
| Rapeseed, White 88-15 | 85 0 0 |
| Rapeseed, Gajar 76-25 | 80 0 0 |
| Rapeseed, Black | 70 0 0 |
| Rapeseed, Gajar 60-50 | 75 0 0 |
| Poppyseed, White | 15 4 0 |
| Groundnuts | 65 0 0 |
| Cora | 52 0 0 |
| Sesamum | 0 0 0 |
| Castorseed | 52 0 0 |
| | Rs |
| Wheat April-May | 10 6 0 |
| Linseed May. | 14 0 0 |
| Cotton Seeds ready delivery | 48 0 0 |

### MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-4-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 29-0-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 97-12-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 97-12-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 97-8-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/32.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 7/8.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/32.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/5 19/32.
Ton of Exchange. Quiet steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 377.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 397.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 387.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 174.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 168.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 210.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 162.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 377.
London Gold ready s. 110-6.
London Silver ready d. 42 1/2.
London Silver forward d. 42 3/8.
Tone of Silver, China bought, Steady.
American cross rate on London dollar 3.74 per pound.
French cross rate on London Frcs. 52.60 per pound.
Italian cross rate on London 96.30 per pound.

## SHIPPING

### ARRIVALS

Oct. 5.

S.S. Tredennich, Murray, Cardiff.
S.S. Lhasa, Hitchings, Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S.S. Indus, Brandt, Calcutta.
S.S. Jeserie, Yonal, Calcutta.
S.S. Chakla, Felt, Persian Gulf.
S.S. Barpeta, Hardy, Persian Gulf.

The following vessel began to load yesterday steamer Lahore for China.

S.S. Tredennich:—The steamer Tredennich, 2,846 tons, Captain T. R. Murray, arrived in harbour yesterday for Cardiff, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A. F. W. Hitchings, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Indus:—The W. and A. Graham Company's steamer Indus, 4,067 tons, Captain R. A. Brandt, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,227 tons, Captain W. A. Fett, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Barpeta, 1,876 tons, Captain E. J. Hardy, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

### EXPORTS.

Oct. 5.

Steamer City of London for Liverpool—170 bales wool raw, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 1 bale wool raw, David Sassoon and Co.; 30 bales wool raw, J. Kara; 100 bales wool raw, A. A. H. Tyebe; 7 bales wool raw, M. Comersey; Antwerp—330 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 220 bales cotton, Vurdhuman Bros.

Steamer Egypt for London—82 cwts. dry chillies, W. Vishnoo; 3,500 cases milk, Indian States and Eastern Agency.

Steamer Morea for London—4 bales woollen carpets, K. Brothers; 8 bales sheep skins, Grindlay and Co.; 2 bundles Lambskins, Mirahmed Said Ahmed; 3 cases hydre corpuscil, T. S. Piminto; 8 cwts. nuex mica, C. T. Bowring and Co.; 33 cases mica, Lyon Lord and Co.

Steamer Umzinto for Hamburg—748 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 55 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 221 bales cottonfly, C. Peraj and Co.; 185 cwts. gum arabic, E. P. Cooverji and Co.; 502 cwts. myraballams, Bhagvandas Damji and Co.; 112 bales coton, K. M. Nathoo; 440 bales cotonfly, K. H. Kayani and Co.

Steamer Pathan for Genoa—375 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 300 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo; Antwerp—700 cwts mowraseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Steamer Hataraa for Hamburg—495 bales coton, Volkart Bros.

Steamer Kohnan Maru for Hongkong—10 cwts. fish maws, Jalyer Bros.

Steamer Lohore for Shanghai—400 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.

Steamer Tamba-Maru for Kobe—500 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Cooverji Pitamber and Co.; 2,000 bales cotton, Osaka M. Kaisha; 602 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; Shaighai—1,000 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.; 91 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

### IMPORTS.

Steamer Clan Mackanzie from Manchester Agents:—James Finlay and Co., Ltd:—
595 cases cottonyarn; 458 bales cottonyarn; 301 cases cottons; 496 bales cottons; 864 cases whisky; 30 cases paper; 219 bales paper; 445 cases bottled beer; 605 bundles steel bars; 898 kegs paint; 20 barls green oil; 5 cases wool and cotton; 54 cases window glass; 5 cases bacon; 13 bales printing paper; 572 cases common soap; 27 casks tallow; 200 drums bleaching powder; 3 boxes soap; 13 cases biscuits; 5 cases rooler skins; 3 cases buffalo pickers; 50 drums castir soada; 30 casks oil; 33 bales old newspapers.

Steamer Franktor from Rangoon Agents:—Scindia S. N. Co. Ltd:—
48,119 bags rice.

### VICEROY GRANTS INTERVIEWS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

H. E. the Viceroy granted interviews yesterday to Maulvi Abul Kasem and today to Baba Ujagar Singh Bedi, M. L. A., Babu Baidyanath Prasad Singh, M. L. A. and Mr. S. Satyamurti.

### PROSECUTION OF PICKETS.

(Associated Press.)

BARISAL, Oct. 4.

Eleven Congress volunteers are being prosecuted for picketing the sale of foreign cloth. The Magistrate proclaimed by a beat of drum prohibiting the picketing of sale of foreign cloth.

Ceylon will spend 2 lakhs on the Prince of Wales' visit including one lakh for a new wing of the Queen's House.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sinha visited Chapra in connection with recent floods and held out hopes of Government aid and conveyed deep sympathy of Lord Sinha.

Swiss cross rate on London 21.40 per pound. Belgium cross rate on London 53.30 per pound.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Rs. 59/12.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 83/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 79.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/10.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100/6.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 06.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.

SHARES.

Market Opened Strong, but Closed Steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance Mills 300, Allinnce Cotton 420, Apollo 127/8, By. Cotton 1400, By. Dyeing 1905, Bradbury 1800, Century 1237/8, Cent. India 3330, Colaba Land 3120, Coorla 3810, Crescent 835, Currimbhoy 2340, David 1837/8, Edw. Sassoon 725, Fazulbhoy 1820, Finlay 1495, Ind. Mlawa 872/8, Kastoorchand 1675, Kohinoor 3840, Laxmi Cotton 4900, Meyer Sassoon 450, New Great 1230, New City 925, Pabani 1140, Pearls 1552/8, Phoenix 1390, Premier 240, Shapurji 548/12, Simplex 1215, Standard 2900, Swan 1485, Swadeshi 5410, and Tata Mill 1650.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 830, B. Burma 565, B. Burma N. I. 160, Bt. Burma Pet 13/4, B. Flour 1680, B. Steam 317/8, Bundi Cement 48, Ind. Cement 400, Katni Ord 295, Katni Defd 1440, Tata Iron Ord 102/8, Tata Iron Defd 522/8, Tata Iron New Ord 90, Tata Iron New Defd 430, Tata Hydro 930, Tata Oil 102/8 and Scindia Steam 10.


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## THE WEATHER

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct.

The monsoon has strengthened in the Peninsula. A depression is possibly forming in the Arabian Sea. Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, South Madras and local in Assam, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras Deccan, North Madras Coast. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa and Gujarat east and Central Province. The amounts:—Victoria Point, Mandalay two inches, Myitkyina, Saugor Island, one; Mymensingh, two; Belgaum, Mysore one-and-a-half; Mercara two; Pamban one; Bellary two.

Forecast:—Decrease in Uffer Burma and extension in Lower Burma.

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 5th October 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded at Rawalpindi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is higher than usual at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Allahabad and Cawnpore humidity is in defect. Day temperature is lower than usual at Mainpuri; night temperature is below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and in defect at Ajmer and at the latter station night temperature is higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and at Veraval, Bhavnagar-Para and Indore humidity is in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.20in. of rain and skies are heavily clouded there; elsewhere skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Raipur and in defect at Amraoti. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan. Ratnagiri reports 0.44in. of rain and skies are lightly or moderately clouded over the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Poona humidity is in defect and day temperature higher than usual.

General Remarks.—Local rain has occurred in South-East Madras and a few falls in Malabar, the Konkan and the East Central Provinces. Skies are in general moderately clouded over the Peninsula and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces and clear weather prevails over the northern half of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Isolated falls of rain are likely in the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 4th October 1921.

The monsoon has strengthened in the Peninsula. A depression is possibly forming in the Andaman sea. Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma and South Madras and local in Assam, the Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and on the North Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Bengal Orissa, Gujarat and the East Central Provinces.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point, Mandalay two inches; Mytkyina four; Monywa, Saugor Island one; Mymensingh two; Mysore one and a half; Mercara two and Pamban one.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th Oct. 1921

| Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in. | | | 29.782 |
| Temperature of Air | — | degrees | 83.4 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | — | " | 78. |
| Dew Point | — | " | 74 9 |
| Relative humidity of Air | — | " | 0.791 |
| Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky = cloudy—10) | — | — | 0 8 |
| Maximum temperature of Air degrees | | | 89 3 |
| Minimum do do | — | | 76 0 |
| General direction of Wind (from Midnight to Midnight) | | | N, NNE, ENE, NW. NNW |
| Movement of Wind do. | | miles | 100 |
| Fall of Rain | — | inches | 0 00 |
| Total fall during month | | " | 0 0 |
| do year | | " | 85 96 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 16 a.m. of | | 5th Oct | 0 00 |

The third round in the Durand Tournament concluded on Tuesday with the match between the seaforth Highlanders and the 3rd Worcestershire regiment. The game was of an up and down nature and the Worcestershires beat the Highlanders by goal to love, scored in the second half.

During his visit to Madras the Prince of Wales will dine with the Leinster Regiment who are garrisoning the Fort St. George. His Royal Highness is the honorary Colonel of the Regiment.


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Just unpacked
Best Selected French Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houligant, Bichara Rhand and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc.
THE
Praful Perfume Store,
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**Sree Charkha**

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Quite handy, compact, light and economical.
Provided with arrangements to tighten and loosen the driving threads whenever wanted without untying them.
Provided with Brass bearings at all points of motion.
Spindles removable the most novel feature Speed 60 revolutions of the Spindle per turn of the handle and the machine runs very lightly.
As the demand is enormous orders are registered and delivered in rotation only. Price of model c. with winder Rs4/8/- net Price of model BC without winder Rs3/12/- nett. No discounts. Register now to save disappointment.
**ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.**
NEW CHARNI ROAD,
Near West End Cinema,
Girgaum, BOMBAY No. 4.

## KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

### FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons | 100 |
| Mr. S. K. Brahmandkar | 5 |
| Through the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle"— | |
| Bai Avabai Jamsetji through Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy | 500 |
| Mr. A. C. Desai "In pious memory of his son" | 51/4 |
| Bibi Haluwa Fyzee through Mr. A. H. Fydee | 50 |
| Mr. Phercze J. Bilimoria | 25 |
| "Sindhi Students" through Mr. V. J. Shivdasani | 10 |
| P. J. K. | 10 |
| Mr. Jadaoji Liladhar | 2/8 |
| Mr. Shantidas Asskaran | 100 |
| Messrs. Shiavax C. Cambata and Co | 100 |
| One Taca Khadi from Mr. Shantilal Mohanlal | |
| One Taca Khadi from Mr. Hiralal Choonilal | |
| One Taca Khadi from A Sympathiser | |
| Total ... | 953/12 |

C. MUKHERJEA,
Representative, Khulna Famine Fund,
C/o Anand & Co.,
23, Medows Street, Bombay
Bombay, 5th Oct. 1921.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

### BAD CONDITION OF ROADS.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Modey presiding, when considertion was given to a letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Hack Victoria Drivers' Association, stating that the roads were in a very bad condition and full of pits; that consequently they had now to pay as much for repairs in a year as they used to do formerly in two years; that on account of the pits the vicoria horses became lame and that steps might be taken early to repair the roads.

The Committee decided to forward the letter to the Corporation, recommending that the Secretery be informed that the matter was receiving attention.

The Committee also considered a letter from one Mr. A. Jipibhoy complaining that owing to insufficient lights on the Cuffe Parade "unpleasant" sights were witnessed in the evenings, which tended to "degrade the moral of the City and with a view to preventing the occurrence of such things, he suggested the use of "powerful double lights" on the Parade.

The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

## THE PRINCE AND PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is beyond doubt that the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat have absolutely no right to speak a word on behalf of the Parsi Community except on a mandate received from the said community at a general meeting, to be held according to the constitution, in Bombay and to be called by the Trustees aforesaid. The Trustees are in no sense representatives—of the said community and they have been accord only two privileges expressly or impliedly by the said community namely (1) to convene meetings of the said community on requisition by Parsees for passing resolutions of the Parsi Community and (2) to send formal messages of congratulation or condolence on the occasions of births or deaths in Royal families of His Majesty the King Emperor and His Majesty the King of Persia. The Trustees —aforesaid have only the power to act jointly and none of them has a right individually to perform these two functions. Notwithstanding this the Trustees have new taken quite an arbitrary and improper course of putting themselves forward as representatives of the Parsi community and of framing an address without consulting the community.

Placed as the Parsees are on the horns of a dilemma by the unconstitutional step of the Parsee Panchayat Trustees, they have to be careful as to the step they should take. There are two—evils, namely, submission to the arbitrariness of the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat or conflict of the Parsee community with the Royal house and the Government. The arbitrariness of the—Trustees can be put down by calling a meeting of the Parsees and passing a resolution that the Trustees have no authority on their behalf to give an address. After deliberation it has been deemed advisable to allow the address to the Prince of Wales—being given, having regard to the circumstances. But at the same time it has been definitely arranged, that a powerful *protest* should be sent to the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat, protesting against their arbitrary action in taking upon themselves to speak on behalf of the community, without calling a communal meeting.

Mr. Bhrucha has in his over enthusiasm for politics levelled a charge against myself and Mr. Vimadalal of sitting on a fence. He will notice that under difficult circumstances, we were sitting at a round table to find out a *via ...media*, which—would offend neither the Royal House nor the sister communities. The powerful protest that has been raised by Mr. Bhrucha and several leading lawyers of Bombay, will, I hope, support the above steps that are proposed to be taken and having regard to the general views of the community, we trust that the protest that we have projected, will secure a large measure of support of the Parsees and avoid offence either way.—Yours, etc.

FAREDUN K. DADACHANJI.

The Municipal Committee of Rangoon has approved the draft address to the Prince of Wales. The address will be read by the Senior Burman member of the Committee.

## VICTIMS OF GREEK ATROCITIES IN SMYRNA.

Turkish Red-Cresent Society distributing bread to the Starving People.

Homeless People taking shelter in the Courtyard of a Mosque.

## ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

### TO BE OPENED IN BOMBAY ON JANUARY 1922.

An All-India Swadeshi Exhibition will take place in January 1922 in Bombay by an influential and responsible Committee as formed.

The objects of this Exhibition are to exhibit all the Indian Arts, Crafts and Industries of every kind made by hand.

Among others the Exhibition will have the following departments viz.

(1) Textiles of cotton, Silk, wool, fibre also of silver and gold thread "home spuns" hand spunnand woven.

(2) Sugar in all its processes of manufacture.

(3) Some models of pure Indo-Saracenic architecture of the period of master-builders of 350 years ago. All models of construction of Zarukhas, Baradaries, domes pillars, temples, arches, arches fountains perforation of the stones and wood Decorations of marble plaster-papier-mache tale work, mirror work for walls and ceilings. Floorings of different patterns of stones, gateways and doors ornamented, and the other details necessary for such architecture made entirely by the hands.

(4) Models of the symbolical "Paradise gardens" of the great Moguls. Of the "Moonlit garden", of the "Sunlit garden", of the historical and religious stories planted in flowers and shrubs in parterres—the play of fountains-waterways—jhilmilies-waterfalls, cascades, etc.

(5) Hand made carpets.

(6) Indian furniture such as takht-charpie zoola, Putlee, chorung, deevees, in fact all necessities for refined Indian Homes.

(7) Finest specimens of Kundan and enamelled jwellery of the old and modern times.

(8) Food-stuffs such as achars, moodabbas, sweets, Masalas etc.

(a) Every kind of article necessary and luxurious for daily life created by hand will have a special place.

(b) Every kind of article necessary for daily life created by machinery made in Indian will have a secondary place.

(c) Textiles made in Mills will not be accepted.

(d) Any other articles made by foreign machinery will have no place in the Exhibition.

The Committee intend to give handsome prizes to (a) Charaka that will be a means of sustainance to the poor (b) to the best sugar production which will be economically valuable to the country.

There will be numerous other prizes for other handcrafts which would be announced at a later date.

The Committee reserve the right to make additions and alterations in the above programme.

ATYA BEGUM RAHMIN,
S. R. KHOPKAR,
N. H. BELGAMWALLA.
Organising Secretaries.

## AHMEDABAD SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following in your esteemed paper and oblige?

The month of December is drawing near, a month full of national activity which will make or mar the attainment of Swaraj this year.

Swaraj means we chalk out our own path without any hindrance from outside, directly or indirectly, a path by which we move about freely without interference

Now, so long as we have to depend upon foreign manufactures, is it possible that we can move about our chosen path freely? It is well-known for how many articles of our daily use we depend upon other countries who have gripped us so tightly and for such a long time in their hold that we have begun to believe that it is the only natural condition.

Loosening of this hold makes us nervous and scare away all the wit about us. Have you ever asked yourselves why should there continue such an unnatural condition by which we are made mere playthings of the foreigners who toss us about here and there as they like.

It is absolutely necessary that before we can attain Swaraj we must break this bond of slavery. As soon as we realise this, we must find out the best means by which we can do so. What are the best means to break this bond? The answer must necessarily be "Our freedom from industrial and commercial bondage." To attain this freedom the best means of educating the people about it, is the holding of the periodical exhibitions at different centres in our country.

Can there be any Indian worth the name who can say that such a freedom to India is undesirable? Is it not a bounden duty of everyone, irrespective of any Political School one may belong to, to help actively such an effort made by any individual, organisation or state?

The Indian National Congress is holding such periodical exhibitions at different centres every year. This year in the month of December, the honour of holding the Congress Sessions and the Exhibition has fallen on the lot of Ahmedabad.

Agriculture, Industry and trade being the three central veins by which our life blood should flow, is it not desirable that the exhibition which is the best means to educate about it should be a grand success?—Yours, etc.

LAXMIDAS PURSHOTAM,
Secretary, Exhibition Committee

## AHMEDABAD CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The number of delegates to our National Congress has been limited from this year and the people must, therefore, be careful in electing their right representatives. We know what steps have been taken by the Special Calcutta Congress, as well as the Nagpur Congress. Non-violent non-cooperation has been the last word of the nation and the same has been obeying it to her utmost in all the possible directions. What is the Congress to further ordain in this year's Sessions in order to achieve full Swarajya, depends upon the attitude of both the non-violent non-cooperators and the bureaucratic world which is fully influencing the Government of India. Mahatma Gandhi by asking the whole nation to wear her own khadar, has positively, as any one will have to admit, embarked upon the fiscal battle of India against selfish foreign manufacturers and shown high hopes of winning the same. People have been asked to remain half naked till sufficient khadar is obtainable. Mahatma Gandhi has enjoined once and for all to abandon foreign cloth and produce home made khadar, howsoever coarse it may be at first. We have to give up prudery in dress and be victorious in the monetory fight which is indeed a hard one. This is the time for us Indians to discard foreign cloth and along with it. We have to retain our money for our Swarajya purposes. It is one thing to pass resolutions in the Sessions of the National Congress and another thing to competently practise non-cooperation with the Government in order that the Indian nation may have her own Swarajya. It is the nation's gravest and heaviest responsibility. Mahatma Gandhi has not asked the poor Indian nation to remain half naked in vain. The people have to peaceably and quietly collect the dirt of foreign cloth and destroy the same. They have to bar the inflow of such cloth into their nation by producing as much khadar as is required for poor Indian Nation's need.

The Ahmedabad Congress has to teach the Indians the great lesson that they are no longer mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" but are their own masters. The present unjustifiable repressive policy of the Government is only drawing the Indian Nation to the strict path of civil disobedience which, when once taken hold of by the people, will successfully lead them to the long-cherished goal of Swarajya. In view of the present position of India, the Ahmedabad Congress has to be the first Swarajya Congress of the Indian Nation.—Yours, etc.

M. D. K.

## PLAGUE EPIDEMIC AT JUBBULPORE

### NON-OFFICIEL RELIEF WORK

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 4.

Plague is raging at Jubbulpore in a very virulent form for the last two months. Daily attacks and deaths number more than 100. In the last week attacks exceeded more than a hundred. The epidemic began in the rainy season and at such a time that people could not move from the city surrounding the fields and the land was muddy and it was raining for full last month. A high rate of death and daily attacks made their burial or burning almost impossible. The dying patients were seen lying by roadside. Dead bodies were found in bylanes and houses with nobody to look after them. The relatives of the dead bodies left them and the city was almost in panic and in a terrible condition. Daily mortality began to rise and attack surpassed all human calculations. No organisation could face and handle all this sudden outbreak of such a virulent type of plague and the local municipality entirely failed to cope with the situation. From the middle of the last month the city began to be deserted by people in spite of rains and many fled away from the city and encamped outside. After seeing the horrible condition of the city urgent necessity of relief compelled all public workers to meet in a consulting meeting at the Govind Bhavan and it was decided to start a plague relief committee with Dewan Bahadur Ballabhdass as President and Messrs. Govinddass and Tajuddin as Secretaries. A subscription list was opened and more than seven thousand was promised. A scheme of relief which consists in sending house to house doctors, vaidyas and hakeems, giving milk and nourishment to poor patients, arranging burial and burning of dead bodies, opening outdoor hospital in city and more than one well equipped hospital for in-door patients. The services for more than half a dozen vaidyas, hakeems and doctors were secured. Medicine in large quantity was purchased and stocked. City offices at two different centres have been opened and the work commenced some seven days ago. A house to house round of medical men has produced good effect. The officers in charge of burning ghat and quaberstan were appointed. Garries for dead bodies were secured and work of relief has commenced in right earnest. A meeting of workers is held daily in the evening. The President of the Municipal Committee took a very strange and inhuman attitude towards the relief movement started by this Committee. He put all obstacles in the way of the workers. In spite of the fact that the Plague Relief Committee was a philanthropic society with no other aim but to help the poor and needy patient and to bury or burn their dead bodies he worked wholeheartedly and with all influence he could command to stop this work. He issued notices to Dewan Bahadur Ballabhdass and Seth Jiwandass to stop erecting the hospital for indoor patients. Simultaneously at the same time he ordered the Health Officer to go personally and stop the erecting of the hospital on the plea that the surroundings will be infected with plague germs. The next day he, in spite of canvassing, was defeated in the Sanitary Committee when it was resolved that a hospital be erected and kept in the same place. As the Civil Surgeon and other medical opinion is in its favour, the Hospital was duly opened. Poor patients are being admitted. Two Sisters of the church have volunteered their services for nursing. Two offices in the city are working very great relief work. The cloth for coffin is khadi and it is freely given.

## Correspondence Summarised.

ANGLO-INDIAN POLITICS—Mr. E. L. Wise deplores the apathy of the Anglo-Indian community towards politics and brings home to their minds the need for unity and propaganda. He wants them to join the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, in greater numbers.

MR. BOMANJI'S CHARITY—In connection with the reported endowment of a munificent sum by Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji for the benefit of the Parsis, Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkerny suggests that it should be utilised for giving scholarships to Parsi students, for the encouragement of commercial and industrial enterprises and for solving the housing problem.

TO ENGLISHMEN—Mr. S. Subramanya Nayanar points out to Englishmen how the trust of Indians in their professions brought them their present supremacy and how cruelly they have abused that trust. He appeals to them to give up their racial pride and realise that they are one of the vast mass of humanity having no claim for any higher status than is ordinarily enjoyed by the rest of mankind.

CHARKHA—Mr. M. G. Desai (Girgaum Back Road) says that he has constructed a one-foot Charkha which is capable of spinning 2½ tolas of cotton per hour.

### SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

| Day of Week | Day of Month | Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Shoal |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | h m | ft in |
| Tuesday | 10th Oct | m 7 22 | 24 9 |
| | | 7 40a | 23 7 |

LOW WATER

| Day of Week | Day of Month | Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Shoal |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | h m | ft in. |
| Tuesday | 11th Oct | m 0 20 | 10 1 |
| | | 2 7a | 19 11 |

# POONA RACES.

## EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

## A WET AFTERNOON.

For the first time this season the weather was wet. The first event was run while it was fine which accounts for the difference in the timing of the 1st Division of the Holkar Plate as compared with the next two divisions.

From the arrival of the Bombay contingents for the second race right up to the 8th, there was a constant drizzle.

Leopold, a very hot favourite never left his backers in doubt I am told in the opening event.

In the next, Mohandis was regarded as a certainty, for he had shown good form over a distance and again over 6 furlongs last week. His complete failure this time over 7 furlongs was commented upon in very ugly terms by more than one.

The 3rd Division of the Holkar Plate must have proved another disappointment to Mr. Jarulla bin Talib, for Reeman looked to have the race won. 100 yards from home but in the end lost by a short head to Paleface who looked beaten to the world when Reeman got at him at the distance post.

The start of the 2nd Division of the Salisbury Plate which was the fourth event was the cause of a great deal of heartburn to many, for Claim A. and Lomo both well backed and Elphene were badly left. The Lark showed remarkably improved form to win as he did.

The other division of the Salisbury Plate saw Some Scribe and Roi Grison, both from the same stable, go out about equal favourites with King's Own. Roi Grison is proving a disappointment by dwelling at the start. But for this shortcoming he might have been closer up than he was. The same remark applies to Magical Mike.

Lomond's Pride by running 2nd to Night Bomber the first time out, gives promise of being a fairly useful sprinter. Nurse Bobs and Waveline are also likely to come on.

One of the best starts I have ever witnessed was that of the Curzon Plate. The field of fourteen starters got off in a line and ran together for over a hundred yards. At the bend there were five or six in a line just ahead of the rest of the field running close behind. But for a bad passage, Mist I think would have won.

The long distance event, the Ebor Handicap was won by Plaxtol thanks to McPherson's splendid riding. Silver Saint looked a certain winner from the way he was coming up a little over a hundred yards from home, but a couple of smart cuts at the right moment from McPherson set Plaxtol going again to win fairly comfortably. Khaboor the favourite won the last event with ridiculous ease.

**Details:—**

THE HOLKAR PLATE (Division I.)—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200.

For Arabs in the 3rd Division.

W. A.

Winners since 31st March, 1920, once, 4 lbs., twice, 7 lbs., oftener, 12 lbs.

Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Messrs. H. Ebramjee and P. Sursingh's LEOPOLD, 8-10, Morris ..... 1
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's QUANTITY, 9-3, Herbert ..... 2
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's FAREEK, 8-7, Bowley ..... 3
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's FAHTAK, 8-3, Easton ..... 4

Also Ran:—Hero 9-7, Compliment 9-7, Ayr Laddie 9-7, Isonomy 9-5, Latiff 8-13, Tantalus 8-7, Sun 8-5, Monitor 7-13, Marshal Foch 7-7, Anter 7-7.

Won by ½ length; 1½ length between second and third; 3 length between third and fourth.

First Totalisator paid Rs. 27-8 for win, and Rs. 12-8, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 20 for places.

Second Totalisator paid Rs. 14 for win, and Rs. 7, Rs. 9, and Rs. 12-8 for places.

Time:—1 min. 38 secs.

THE HOLKAR PLATE (Division II.)

Messrs. S R. A. Wahab and M. Shaffy's CUMMER, 8-13, Townsend ..... 1
Mr. Syed Mustapha's TOWFIK, 8-13, A. T. Harrison ..... 2
Mr. Hamdan Hamood's JERWAN, 9-3, W. Huxley ..... 3
Messrs. H. Hassanally and A. K. Glasswalla's HONEY SUCKLE, 9-3, Morris ... 4

Also Ran:—Municopal 9-7, Firjah 9-0, Imkin 8-13, White Boy 8-11, Wadi 8-10, Mohandis 8-9 Vulcan 8-7, Limerick 8-7.

From a good start Mohandis and then Firjah led in turn for a short while Nearing the bend White Boy got in front followed by Firjah and Mohandis, the rest in a lunch.

Nearing the bend the field closed up on the leaders and they entered the straight in a line with Towfik, Municipal, Jerwan, Cummer, Honeysuckle and White Boy in the van. From the distance Cummer got in front and though challenged by Towfik, managed to stay on to win by 1½ length, a neck between second and third, a head between third and fourth.

First Totalisator paid Rs. 182 for win, and Rs. 36, Rs. 94-8, and Rs. 33-8 for places.

Second Totalisator paid Rs. 80 for win, and Rs. 17-8, Rs. 44, and Rs. 15-8 for place.

Time:—1 min. 39 2-5 secs.

THE HOLKAR PLATE (Division III).

Messrs. S. N. Mahomed and A. M. Shamlan's PALEFACE, 8-13, J. R. Flynn ..... 1
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's REEMAN, 9-5, Bowley ..... 2
Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's YELLOW SILK, 7 7, Townsend ..... 3
Mr. Mark's BLACK GUINEA, 9-1, W. Huxley ..... 4

Also Ran:—Bahadurjung 9-7, Zainulmulk 9-7, Last Day 9-3, Kingcraft 9-1, Romeo 9-0, Atlas 8-11, Tookmachi 8-3, Apollo 7-3.

From a perfect start, Paleface was the first to show out. He took a four lengths lead when nearing the bend followed by Black Guinea, Reeman, Atlas and Last Day. Coming round the bend Reeman with the field close behind were within a couple of lengths of Paleface who was still in front. As they got to the distance post Reeman caught Paleface and appeared to be going very easy, but in the run home, somehow seemed to tire. Paleface winning by a short head. Yellow Silk came strong about 50 yards from home to deprive Black Guinea of his place.

Won by a short head, ½ length between second and third; ½ length between third and fourth.

First Totalisator paid Rs. 475-8 for win and Rs. 94, Rs. 20, and Rs. 13-8 for places.

Second Totalisator paid Rs. 194-8 for win, and Rs. 36, Rs. 10, and Rs. 21-8 for places.

Time:—1 min. 39 1-5 secs.

THE SALISBURY PLATE (Division I.)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's KING'S OWN, 7-13, Bullock ..... 1
Mr. G. Wesche Dart's SOME SCRIBE, 8-7, Barnett ..... 2
Genl. Raja Sir Harisingh's MAGICAL MIKE, 7-7, Tymon ..... 3
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ROI GRISON, 8-2, Donnelly ..... 4

Also Ran:—Gentle Saxon 8-6, Oregon Pine 8-5, Ila's Fancy 8-4, Lady Ard 8-2, Another Night 7-11, Lord Jim 7-9, Leicester Square 7-4, Vlinger 7-0.

A poor start in which Roi Grison, Another Night and Magical Mike were sufferers. Gentle Saxon led for a few yards when Vlinger got in front with Ila's Fancy, Gentle Saxon, Some Scribe and King's Own following. Nearing the bend Some Scribe had moved up with King's Own close behind him running 2nd and 3rd to Ila's Fancy. Coming round the bend Magical Mike had got up to fourth place. From the distance Ila's Fancy died away and King's Own challenged Some Scribe who was leading.

From the half post Roi Grison moving very fast beat Gentle Saxon out of fourth but couldn't get up to Magical Mike.

Won by 1 length; 2 lengths between second and third; 1½ lengths between third and fourth.

THE SALISBURY PLATE (Division II.)

H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar's THE LARK, 8-8, Ritchie ..... 1
Mr. H. B. Shroff's MIRABELLE, 8-1, Herbert ..... 2
Mr. G. Wesche Dart's BELLE VOYAGEUSE, 9-2, Barnett ..... 3
Mr. A. Hoyt's LIMEHOUSE LIGHTS, 7-5, M. Hoyt ..... 4

Also Ran:—Much Married 8-12, Glass Rock 8-11, Cahir Lass 8-9, Claim A. 8-8, Way of an Eagle 7-13, She She 7-10, Forrard Away 7-9, Lomo 7-7, Elphene 7-3, Moreen 7-2, Hibernia 7-0.

A disgraceful start in which Lomo, Elphene and Claim A. were out of the race from the word "Go." Mirabelle was the first to move off and by the time she reached the bend was fifteen lengths ahead of The Lark, who was four lengths ahead of Limehouse Lights who was a couple of lengths ahead of the rest of the field bunched together. The above order was maintained till right up to the distance post where The Lark caught up Mirabelle and came away to win easily by 2½ lengths Belle Voyageuse deprived Limehouse Lights of 3rd place near home.

Won by 2½ lengths; 4 lengths between second and third, 1½ length between third and fourth.

First Totalisator paid Rs. 47 for win, and Rs. 21, Rs. 96, Rs. 67 for places.

Second Totalisator paid Rs. 27-8 for win, and Rs. 11-8, Rs. 31, and Rs. 23 for places.

Time:—1 min. 42 4-5 secs.

fourth.

First Totalisator paid Rs. 66-8 for win, and Rs. 27, Rs. 29, and Rs. 58-8 for places.

Second Totalisator paid Rs. 39-8 for win, and Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15, and Rs. 29 for places.

Time:—1 min. 45 secs. z

THE TRAVELLERS' STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

Mr. M. Goculdass' NIGHT BOMBER, 8-5, W. Huxley ..... 1
Capt. J. H. Browne's LOMONDS PRIDE, 8-1, Barden ..... 2
Mr. Heath's MEG. MERRILIES, 7-13, McPherson ..... 3
Mr. C. N. Wadia's WAVELINE, 7-8, Herbert ..... 4

Also Ran:—Pharpar 8-5, Nurs eBobs 8-1.

Race:—Waveline seemed to get a flying start and soon got daylight between himself and his nearest attendant, Nurse Bobs. Lomond's Pride and Night Bomber following:—Coming to the bend the leaders came back to their field and Night Bomber got going. From the distance post Night Bomber got up with Waveline and Lomond's Pride who were in front with Nurse Bobs and Mg. Merrilies next up the straight Night Bomber was going fairly easy when Lomond's Pride hustled him and after passing Nurse Bobs and Mg. Merrilies and Waveline.

Won by ½ length; ½ length between second and third, 1½ lengths between third and fourth.

First Totalisator paid Rs. 13 for win, and Rs. 25-8 for places.

Second Totalisator paid Rs. 7 for win, and Rs. 13 and Rs. 25-8 for places.

Time:—1 min. 15 2-5 secs.

THE CURZON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. M. Goculdass' CHEECHAKO, 8-8, W. Huxley ..... 1
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's MIST, 8-2, Townsend 2
Mr. Kelso's CRUSHED GLASS, 8-11, McPherson ..... 3
Mr. Heath's VIOLA, 8-12, Wood ..... 4

Also Ran:—Liberty 9-4, Charcoal 8-11, Divide 8-10, Paragua 8-8, D. N. P. 8-2, Murmansk 8-2, Fussy 8-0, Lover 7-13, Belle Syme 7-12, Double Win 7-11.

Race:—A wonderful start, the whole field getting off in a line. As they reached the bend a bench in a line. As they reached the bend a lunch consisting of Crushed Glass, Fussy, Divide, Cheechako and Murmansk were leading the rest of the field also closely packed. After they had turned into the straight the above mentioned were still the leaders with Viola who had come up. Cheechako on the rails had the advantage and in a very close finish won by ¾ length from a determined challenge by Mist. Liberty was 5th, Fussy 6th and Divide 7th all close up.

Won by ¾ length, ¾ length between second and third, ¾ length between third and fourth.

First Totalisator paid Rs. 175 for win, and Rs. 45, Rs. 31, and Rs. 43-8 for places.

Second Totalisator paid Rs. 49-8 for win, and Rs. 16, Rs. 12, and Rs. 17 for places.

Time:—1 min. 15 1-5 secs.

THE EBOR HANDICAP.—Distance 2¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for all horses.

Distance—2¼ miles over the Cesarewitch Course.

No.B.—In the framing of this handicap classification of horses will be ignored.

Mr. Kelso's PLAXTOL, 8-7, McPherson ... 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' Silver Saint, 9-1, W. Huxley ..... 2
Messrs. W. King and V. J. Reed's THUNDER, 8-0, Townsend ..... 3
Mr. F. G. Kennedy's DOEL, 7-1, Bona ..... 4

Also Ran:—Bridgend, Milmount, Mametz.

Race:—As the gate went up Mametz showed up for a few seconds but was then displaced by Dori who went off and established a lead of several lengths. Dori continued to lead till the last turn for home the remainder of the field changing places but slightly. Plaxtol being second and Silver Saint last with Mametz. As they found into the straight Dori was collared by Plaxtol and from the distance Silver Saint coming fast challenged. Plaxtol however and plenty in reserve.

Won fairly easily by ¾ length; ¾ length between second and third, a neck between third and fourth.

First Totalisator paid Rs. 31 for win, and Rs. 13 and Rs. 13-8 for places.

Second Totalisator paid Rs. 18 for win and Rs. 6-8, and Rs. 6-8 for places.

Time:—4 mins. 7 1-5 secs.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Heath's KHABOOR, 8-11, McPherson ... 1
Mr. Mahmood Shirazee's SHUMS, 7-12, Morris ..... 2
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's VERSHAN, 7-13, A. T. Harrison ..... 3
Mr. Felice's KITCHENER, 8-2, Easton ..... 4

Also Ran:—Karikata 9-0, Rose Hill 8-6, Nevermind 8-5, Brindisi 8-4, Huntsman 8-3, Peninsula 7-11, Arvil 7-10, Tiger 7-9.

Race:—A good start. Khaboor showed out for a space with Shums and Huntsman next. Huntsman then took up the running and led Khaboor, Kitchener, Karikata and Vershan—as they came to the bend and entering the straight Khaboor moved up with Shums, Vershan and Kitchener, Khaboor was never troubled and won in a trot, the other struggling for places.

Won by 1½ length; 1½ length between second and third; a neck between third and fourth.

First Totalisator paid Rs. 41-8 for win, and Rs. 16-8, Rs. 23-8, and Rs. 18 for places.

Second Totalisator paid Rs. 20 for win; and Rs. 8, Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 10 places.

Time:—1 min. 55 3-5 secs.

# BARRACKPUR RACES.

## AUTUMN MEETING—SECOND DAY.

### HANDICAPS

The following are the handicaps for second day of Barrackpore Autumn Meeting.

THE KARACHI PLATE—Division II, Distance—7 furlongs.

Lusker 9/12, Torchlight 9/11, Angary 9/11 Fiasco 9/10, Zelia 9/8, Smoke Wrath 9/7, Glen Lusset 9/6, Pommery 9/3, Moon Flower 9/0, Thrill 9/0, Foxtor 8/9, Lady Letty 8/8, Nirvana 8/4, Urmilla 8/2, Bishops Sutton 8/2, Rebecca 7/10, Ethelwont 7/7, Ethelwill 7/7, Decamp 7/7, Scottifer 7/7.

THE KHARDAH PLATE—Division 1; Distance—7 furlongs.

Spanish Chestnut 9/10, Stepaside 9/6, Higher Level 9/2, Black Jess 9/1, Rags 9/0, Carless 9/0, Descapible 8/5, Everywhere 8/5, Leadergray 7/13, Lindsor Lady 9/2, Fine Times 9/2, Demon 9/2, Downey Boy 9/1, Last Spot 8/10, Little Life 8/10, Roxa 8/7, Highfield Lady 8/6, The Brat 7/12. Lloyds 7/11, Flying Fairy 7/10, Poletrap 7/7.

THE BARASET PLATE—Distance—5 furlongs. B

Stepside 11/11, Maymora 9/12, Cylarity 9/7, Slowcoach 9/3, Flirt 9/0, Banner 8/9, Gibsons Corner 8/8, Perchance 8/7, Lady May II 8/5, Goldshot 8/4, Artists Model 8/1, Kishoree 8/0, Cowry 7/7, Linville 7/7, Furnace 7/7, San Fairy Anne 9/0, Varina 8/9, Belle Etoile 8/3, Fraiding 8/1, Corporal 8/1.

THE WINTER CUP.—Division 1; Distance—1¼ miles.

Spanish Chestnut 9/9, Stepaside Higher Level 9/4, The Whip 9/4, Downey Boy 9/3, Denon 9/3, Shunamite 9/3, Fine Times 8/13 Descapible 8/8, Roxa 8/5, Mharani 8/5 Leader 8/1, The Brat 8/0, Flying Fairy 7/13 Poletrap Cylarity 7/7.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.

Idyl 9/12, Jaunt 9/8, White Sapphire 9/6, Simple Simon 8/3, Staples 9/2, Peace Celebration 8/11, Warning Signal 8/8, Rathave 8/3 Ardock 8/1, Queen Mary 7/12, Eagles Nest 7/11, Rewue 7/7.

THE WINTER CUP.—Division II; Distance—1¼ miles.

Torchlight 9/9, Angary 9/6, Fiasco 9/5, Zelia 9/4, Jolly Friar 9/2, Glen Lusset 9/0, Que Too Much 8/9, Ozorina 8/8, Shwe Dine 8/3 Rebecca 8/1, Distinguished 8/1, Whippoor Will 8/1, Nirvana 8/0, Etherlwona 7/8 Esthelwill 7/7.

# BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

## ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND DRAW.

The return match between England and Scotland in the International Charity Footbal League was played yesterday on the Cooperage, but the attendance was small. On the last occasion the two sides met England scored an easy victory but this time they had not things so easy. The game proved a very even one, and the issue hung in the balance till the very last minute.

In the early stages the ball was carried up and down the field with no side having the advantage. Then the Scots took up the attack and came very near scoring on a number of occasions, but on each occasion one of the English backs, cleared in the nick of time Play again waxed even without result however, and the interval arrived with no score. Soon after the restart Scotland got a move on, and after two fine saves by King, Slater succeeded in finding the net off a pass from Young. Not to be denied the Englishmen retaliated and off a corner Hosgove scored a fine goal. Play for the next five minutes hung dangerously near the English goal, but the backs proved equal to the occasion and prevented any score. Next England attacked but failed to put the finishing touches in the movements. Even play followed till the end, the ball being carried up and down the field. Neither side was unable to scoring and the game ended in a draw of one goal each.

The teams:—

England: Goal: King; Backs: Hampson and Wheatley; Halves: Hosgove, Newby and De La Nougende, Forwards: Jiggues, Raven, Mayo, Ferrie and Watson.

Scotland:—Goal: Perry, Backs: Kerr and Littlewood; Halves: Dufty, Ferguson and Ireland; Forwards: Young, Taylor, Slater, Munro and James.

Referee:—Mr. J. McGrath.

The next match will be on Saturday between England and Ireland.

# ECHO OF MUNITION CASE

## A SUIT AND A COUNTER SUIT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

Orders were passed yesterday, at the Police Court, in the case in which Mr. Dwarkadas Haridas charged Rai Bahadur Sukhlal Karnani with breach of trust or, in the alternative, of the concealment of account books of piece-goods business which they had been carrying in partnership with each other. The complainant's case was that when the Rai Bahadur's premises were searched in connection with The Munitions Board Case, the accused made over to the police the books relating to the joint business instead of those mentioned in the search warrant.

The Magistrate held that on evidence before him no charge could me framed against the accused, who was accordingly dischared. The counter-case in which Rai Bahadur charges Mr. Dwarkadas Haridas with misappropration of over two lakhs of rupees is pending, the accused having been enlarged on a bail for Rs. 50,000.

# PARSIS AND THE PRINCE

## PROTEST AGAINST THE ADDRESS.

The following is a further list of signatories protesting against the resolution of the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat to present a communal address to the Prince. We understand over 800 ladies and gentlemen have signed the address.

Naoroji Edmonji Panthaki (Editor "Hind-Mitra"); Merwanji F. Mulla, Sherinbai D Dhondy, Dr. Jamsed Peston-Burjor; Jamsed Rustom Irani, Jerbai Sorabji Khambatta, Jehangir P. Wadia, Shera D. Dhondy; M. F. Wadia; Ratti J. J. Naigaumwalla, J. M. Sabawalla, Phiroz Sorabji Khambatta; Nariman Jamsedji Lawyer; Sakerbai J. Chichgar, Sorabji Cursetji Mistry B.A., Kharshedji Framji; Dr. Dinshaw Burjorji Jamadar, L. M. and S., Rustom N Banaji; Dina P Engineer; Kaikhushru Framji Kapadia, J J Kanga, Bomon J Sethna, B.A., Beheramji Hormasji; Kaikhushru S. Vatcha, Jehangir B. Balsara, Dr. Coomebai Sorabji Edulji L. M. and S. Dadabhoy Dinshw Ghandhi; Ala B Doctor; Mani Bomonji Bharucha, Sorab Pestonji, Bomonshaw Ardesir Sethna, R. D. Chocksi, Aervad Jehangirji Cawasji Umvalla, J. N. Jassawalla; K. H Doctor, B.A., Nariman B Bharucha; Navazbai N Bardi, J. S. Thanavalla: Gaimai M. Ghadialli, Kaikhushru Bomonji Bharucha, B.A., Dadibhai F Batliwalla; F. D. Kanga, Khorshed B. Davar, D. J Masani, B.A., Aimai K. Gazdar, Edulji Cowasji Wadia, Sorabji D. Khambatta, M. J Guzdar; Sorabji E. Davar, Ardesir H. Karanjia, Accountant, R R Jassawalla; Kaikhushru K. Paymaster, Pestonji N. Shroff; Dhanjishaw Dinshaw Wadia, B E Surti, Naoroji R. Kapadia, H. V. Vania Engineer, Hormasji Daruwalla, J. F. Taraporewalla; Framroze Merwanji Pavri( B.A., F J. Kapadia; Jehangir D. Chocksi, B.A.; Coomi Peroz J. Mistri, Putlibai Rustomji Batha; D D Doctor, Soona Rustom Mistry, K B Taraporewalla, Ratti Cursetji Bhesania, Jehangir Merwanji Mody, F. L Laskari, Hirji Hormasji Bharucha, M.A., Tehemina F Nariman; Darabshaw N. Bapasola, Dhanjishaw N. Damania; Piroja Bomonji Bharucha, Nanabai N. Wadia, R. S Doctor, J. Sorabji Patel, B. K. Kalianiwalla, H. D. Marker, F K. Bhownagree, K E Mulla, B.A., Edulji Pestonji Banaji, Pirozshaw Manekji Dhala, C. D. Billimoria, Bahadur Sorabji Patel, Nariman M Medora, B.A., Kaikobad Sorabji Ghadialli; Jamsedji D. Billimoria, Aimai A. Engineer, P. J. Joshi; Phirozshaw J. Davar, M. N. Dalal, Nadir .D Sethna, Meherbai D. Wadia, Bomonshaw Byramji Khan, Jijibhoy J. Mehta, P. N. Mehta, Sorabji Merwanji Khory, Dinshah Edulji Sanjana.

# BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

## SHIP OFFICER SENT TO JAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate yesterday, Seargeant Ross charged Bond, Chief Officer s. s. "Karadeniz" with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 3,559-10-8 during June and July, 1921, belonging to Government.

The accused was undefended.

Mr. H. A. B. Digby-Beste, Commandant and Naval Transport officer, R. I. M. said that the accused was the Chief Officer of "s. s. "Karadeniz" and also in charge of a prize ship. A part of his duty was to make payment to ship's crew and to feed them. For this purpose the accused was entrusted with money by the Controller of Marine Accounts on his authority. A balance of Rs. 1,059-10-8 was in the accused's hands at the end of June. On the 19th of July the accused received a further sum of Rs. 2,500 from the Controller. He then discovered that accused had failed in accounting for these sums.

On the 6th of August the accused attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. He was removed to the E. G. Hospital from where he was discharged on Tuesday and was arrested by the police.

His Worship asked if the accused had money to make good the loss, to which the accused replied that there was nobody to help him. He stated that he had lost the money on board the ship and though a search was made it was in vain.

In reply to His Worship Commander Digby-Beste said that the accused was an excellent officer.

His Worship convicted the accused, a sentenced him to suffer nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default six months more. If fine was recovered it was to be paid to Government.

ATTEMPTING TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

The same accused was then charged with attempting to commit suicide with a revolver on the 6th of August and was sentenced to suffer one day's simple imprisonment.

## CRIMINAL BRENCH OF TRUST.

At the Dadar Police Court before Mr I. N. Menta, Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Police Prosecutor Subajirao charged (1) Ismail Alibhai (2) Mahabir Singh Margal-Singh (3) Motilal Kanji and (4) Purshotam with criminal breach of trust in respect of five bales of cloth valued at Rs. Rs. 3,885 and belonging to the Currimbhoy Ibrahim Dye Works at Prabhadevi and with voluntarily selling and desposing of the same.

Mr. Reuben Solomon pleader appeared for the first accused which the rest of the accused were undefended.

The evidence showed that on the 10th of June fifty bales of cloth were sent in 10 carts from the Mill at Prabhadevi to Gaiwadi; out of which our cart No. 1476 did net reach its destination. A comolaint was therefore lodged with the police. On the 26th of June a Police Sepoy No. 193 while going on his rounds at Agripana saw a victoria with three bags, so he grew suspicions and on his making enquiries some bags were traced in a shop at Foras Road belonging to our Hiralal and from the first accused's shop forty-five pieces of block and red cotton was found. Further enquiries led to the arrest of all the accused.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced accused Nos. 1 and 2 to three months rigorous imprisonment and the third and fourth accused to four month's rigorous imprisonment.

## A MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, the body of Ramkibai (60 who was knocked down by an unknown Motor Car and removed to the hospital where she subsequently died.

The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

# HIGH COURT.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

## CONTEMPT OF COURT.

### ACCUSED WARNED.

The Government of Bombay.

vs.

Balkrishna Govind Kulkarni.

Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman MacLeod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.

This was a rule issued on the application of the Government of Bombay against Balkrishna Govind Kulkarni, the Editor and Publisher of a paper, called "Shubhodaya" publis ed at Dharwar to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of Court.

The fact material to the case have already been reported in this paper.

The contempt is said to have been committed by the publication of an article written in Kanarease on the 2nd of June 1921 in respect of certain proceedings then pending in the Court of the First Class Magistrate at Dharwar against two persons who are discribed as "volunteers of the Temperance Committee" on a charge of robbery in respect of a sum of thirteen annas punishable under section 392 I. P. Code. The writer of the article attributes partiality to the Magistrate in favour of the prosecution.

Their Lordships have delivered separate Judgments which are very long. As they are important judgments dealing with the jurisdiction of the High Court, they will be printed fully in our future issue.

THE COURT'S ORDER.

The following is the order passed by the court:—

"Balkrishna Govind Kulkarni you have published remarks in your paper on a pending criminal trial which cannot be too severely condomned at a time when the public mind was much storred by existing circumstances that trial which otherwise would have passed unnoticed, as one relating to a comparatively insignificant charge had aroused considerable interest. Your remarks were calculated to excite in the minds of the people not only the impression that innocent persons were being prosecuted by the executive authorities and would not get a fair trial at the hands of a Magistrate alleged to be under the influence of those authorities, but also a general dissatisfaction with judicial determination, so that a danger were created that the public allegiance to the laws might be fundamentally shaken and a most total and dangerous obstruction to the administration of justice creataed. The administration of justice within the Presidency has been entrusted to us and we have the power in execution of the trust imposed upon us to provide that such dangers when they arise shall be removed and in exercising those powers we seek not so much to protect overselves as to protect the people from the evil which will result if their faith in the authority and justice of our tribunals be impaired taking into consideration the fact that as there is conflict of authorities you may have thought yourself beyond the reach of our summary powers and your expression of regret we rest content with discharging the rule, trusting that there may be a warning to you to remember for the future that a court of law is immune from any comment of its proceedings until it has given its decision."

# A HUSBAND'S REVENGE

## DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED

Sheikh Naser Omer

vs.

The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. C. J. Barrett, Additional Sessions Judge of Aden. He found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—

The accused Naser is the resident of Aden. He was living there with his wife Salmah bin Saleh. The wife was ill-treated by the husband and there was always quarrel between them. The matter went so far that accused agreed to divorce Salmah. They went to the Kadi of Aden and there accused in the presence of the deceased Naser Abdulla divorced his wife. After the divorce accused repented of his act and wanted to marry again Salmah. According to accused the deceased wanted Salmah to marry some other person. On the 30th July, 1921 accused and the deceased met near Perdicopani's shop at Aden, and there was a disturbance. Accused hit the deceased with a stick and then stabbed him in the thigh with a dagger. The deceased then fled for his life, and the accused pursued him and stabbed him in the back with his dagger. After stabbing the deceased the accused took to the hills. He had the dagger stained with blood, still in his possession where he was subsequently surrounded by and surrendered himself to the police.

The accused said that he had words with the deceased whom he considered responsible for his wife Salmah's refusal to live with him. The accused further said that the deceased Naser Abdulla had been committing adultery with his wife and had been using her in order to get money from others.

The Sessions Judge observed "The facts in this case are not in dispute as the accused acknowledges that he stabbed the deceased Naser. In the hope that accused would be able to show that deceased had been unlawfully tampering with his wife, I called the Kadi of Aden as a witness and have also permitted the accused to summon any witnesses he pleased, although he had not submitted their name to the committing Magistrate as required by the criminal Procedure Code. He had divorced his wife some time before he committed the murder and had no further claim on her. The case is a very bad one and I sentence the accused to death."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments reduced the sentence of death to that of transportation for life, observing that ends of justice would be met by sentencing the accused to transportation for life.

Mr. M. K. Thakore appeared for the accused.

The Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

## A DISHEARTENED LOVER

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Sitaram Dhaji (50) a Bava of the Banganga temple at Walkeshwar who committed suicide by hanging himself.

It appears that the deceased was in love with a woman named Yamunabai, who lived near the temple, for the last six months. On Saturday night the deceased knocked Yamuna's door and asked her to go with him in his room. She did not comply with, the request. The Mahant went to his temple and hanged himself being disheartened.

A verdict of suicide was recorded.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The mail steamer "Delta" with the outward mails of the 22nd ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Sunday next.

The mail steamer "Dongola" which left Bombay on the 10th ultimo arrived London on Tuesday, the 4th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tatsuno Maru" left Hongkong for Bombay via Singapore and Colombo on 3rd October, 1921.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, 4th Sessions, Council Hall, Poona.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 8.

The s.s. Morea with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Poona Races Eight Extra Meeting.

### G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

| | Arr. H | Arr. M | Dep. H | Dep. M |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail | 17 | 0 | 12 | 30 |
| Calcutt Mail (via Jubbulpore) | 13 | 15 | 21 | 0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 7 | 30 | 18 | 30 |
| Madras Mail | 3 | 40 | 21 | 15 |
| Poona Mail | 11 | 30 | 14 | 45 |
| Inter. & 3rd Poona Express | 12 | 5 | 14 | 15 |
| Poona Express | 19 | 40 | 7 | 55 |
| Delhi & Lucknow Express | 9 | 0 | 22 | 0 |

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily, with effect from October 1st, 1921, Standard Time is given in all cases:—

| | Arr. H. | Arr. M. | Dep. H. | Dep. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay-Peshgwar Mail | 14 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Gujarat Mail | 11 | 15 | 20 | 20 |
| Kathiawar Express | 7 | 45 | 20 | 45 |
| Fast Passenger | 21 | 30 | 7 | 8 |

### MASS MEETING OF CATHOLICS.

A public general meeting of the Catholics of Bassein will be held on Sunday the 9th instant at 3 p.m. (standard time) at Wadi, Orebhat, near the Papdi Church, Bassein, in connection with the Padroado question and other matters.

### MR. S. V. LALIT CONGRATULATED.

At the meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay held on Monday the 3rd instant. Mr. S. V. Lalit a member of the Council was congratulatted on his prosecution and imprisonment.

### TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Private telegrams at Inland rates for Seistan, Birjand and Meshed are not accepted. The rates for private telegrams to these places will be the same as for other offices in Persia, via Karachi. Private telegrams for Duzdab may not be accepted at Inland rates, but there are no arrangements for posting beyond.

### JAPANESE COMMERCIAL TOURIST PARTY.

The Japanese Commercial Tourist Party, will open a Show-Room, from the 6th to the 12th of October, at the third floor of the Luxminivas Building, in front of the General Post Office, Bori Bunder, where various samples of Japanese Merchandise will be exposed for inspection and criticism, and detailed information on Japanese Trade will be given.

### POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra steamer "Umsinga" viâ Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 8th instant.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis together with correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa per steamer "Dilwara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Saturday the 8th instant, instead of on the 12th instant as previously notified.

### THE PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the joint auspices of the Parsee Rajkeya Subha and Bhavnagri Mammon Mundle, there will be a public meeting held in the compound of the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday the 8th instant, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Maulanas Abdul Bari, Abdul Kalam Azad, Abdul Kalam Sobhani, Janab Yakub Hussain, Mrs. Naidu, Messrs. Khadilker, Mehta Nariman, Bharucha and others will addres the meeting. There will be devotional and patriotic Songs in Gujarati, Hindi, and Bengali. Full proceeds will be given away to the Angora Fund.

Tickets can be had from the Khatri Stores, near the Jakerya Musjid, and Haji Esmil Haji Mahomed, New Kaji Street, Nalbazar all day, from Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha (oppt. Liptons), Apollo Street, between 12 and 3 p.m., (S. T.).

### PARSI CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee has submitted report of the work done by the Society during the year ending June, 1921, in the course of which it is stated: "We have now ten life members on our roll, and 77 ordinary members payinga subscription of Rs. 10 per year, the same as last year's numbers. Your Committee feel reason for satisfaction in noting that the membership has not fallen off, in viewof the fact that the Society is scarcely in touch with its members, and that except forthe annual meeting the members have no opportunity of taking anypart in the work of the Society. The Committee nevertheless hope that the membership will increase, if only the outside public realise that the Society is doing some useful work in the matter of organising and cordinating the system of paying monthly doles hitherto followed by charity funds in the community.

During the year under report the Society was asked to investigate and report on about 400 cases by different charity funds. As the result of our investigations we advised the funds to decline help in 205 cases, and to give or renew help in 141 cases. In the work of investigation the committee has to rely on the help and co-operation of our volunteers who have continued to give their time to this work.

The Committee has also been able, during the year under report, to carry out the work of consolidating help: in 86 cases help has been thus consolidated, with the co-operation of the Parsi Panchayet Funds, the N. M. Wadia Charities, the F. M. Cama and N. M. Cama Funds, the Pirojbai Mama Charities and the Captain Charities. We hope that the Charity Funds who have not hitherto joined us the Pirozsha Kaka Charity Funds, the Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Charities and the fund administered by

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Thursday, October 6, 1921.*

## OUR "LIBERALS."

Our "Liberal" contemporary of Allahabad is disposed to regard the acceptance by Government of the recommendations of the Repressive Laws Committee as "another notable triumph of liberalism and of the policy of cooperation and constitutional action," and it congratulates the Committee and "especially its president," Dr. Sapru, on its "statesmanlike" recommendations and the Government, on its "courage, strength and wisdom" in accepting them. Our contemporary finds peculiar satisfaction in the fact that the Committee's recommendations follow those made by the Government of Bihar and Orissa, which, be it noted, our contemporary says, "is presided over by a distinguished Liberal, namely, Lord Sinha." Thus, while the blame—or, perhaps, "credit," as our contemporary would like to call it—for the temporary retention of the Seditious Meetings Act and Part II of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, and Bengal and other Regulations is thrust on the shoulders of Lord Sinha and his Government, not a word is said about the reactionary counsels of the two leading lights of "Liberalism" in the province of our contemporary, namely, Messrs. Chintamani and Sapru, regarding the Seditious Meetings Act and some other repressive laws. From a careful perusal of the Committee's report, it is evident that it is the views of "Liberal" counsellors like Messrs. Sapru and Chintamani and, among Governments, of the Government of the United Provinces, that have weighed with the Committee, in respect of the retention of the particular repressive laws more than the recommendations of Lord Sinha's Government. We have reason to believe that the views of the Bihar Government on the subject were not half so emphatic and insistent as those of the United Provinces Government. On the other hand, to give the former their due, they had emphasised throughout that "we must start with a clean slate." Our contemporary is significantly silent regarding the role played by the pillars of pseudo-Liberalism in its own province. Both Mr. Chintamani and his Government have been complimenting each other on the fact that complete cooperation prevails in their province between the Indian Ministers and the Government. Indeed, we are told by them that something like Cabinet Government obtains in the province. But it is not difficult to account for this so-called co-operation. The Indian Ministers in the United Provinces, at least the majority of them, have completely merged themselves in the bureaucracy. Can such transformation be called co-operation? How did the bureaucracy in Bombay cooperate with the Indian Ministers in deliberating upon the repressive laws? We learn that they were entirely ignored, the excuse being that the subject did not concern them! As regards the two Indian members of the Executive Council, unless we are incorrectly informed, *both* of them opposed the retention of any of the repressive laws. Yet on the strength of the bare European majority, the "Governor of Bombay in Council" demanded the retention of not only the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, but some of the other drastic laws too! The bureaucracy thus cooperates with the Indian Ministers when they blindly support it, and non-cooperates when they are seen to retain a particle of independence and self-respect. Such are the ethics of latter-day cooperation in India! And it is of such "cooperation" of which the self-styled Liberals of India are not tired of singing hymns of praise.

The Committee have sought to make out that the provisions of the two Acts, recommended for retention, are not of a drastic character. We quoted the other day the opinion of so sober a critic as the late Sir Rash Behari Ghose regarding the Seditious Meetings Act, which, he declared to be "uncalled-for, impolitic and superfluous." The Committee have introduced—irreverently, we think—the name of Gokhale, but we may draw the attention of these admirers of the departed statesman to the following remarks made by him in the course of his budget speech in 1908: "What the situation really requires is not the policeman's baton or the soldier's bayonet but the statesman's insight, wisdom and courage. .. Whatever reforms are taken in hand, let them be dealt with frankly and generously. Let not the words 'too late' be written on every one of them. For while the Government stands considering,—hesitating, receding, debating within itself to grant or not grant, that is the question—opportunities rush past it which can never be recalled. And the moving finger writes, and, having writ, moves on!" Though the one need of the hour is a start "with a clean slate," as Lord Sinha's Government have described it, are not the professed admirers of Liberty and Freedom—the "Liberals" for which the Committee as well as the "Leader" speak,—letting "opportunities rush past. . . which can never be recalled." In refreshing contrast to the views of our Allahabad contemporary are the comments of the "Servant of India." The Repressive Laws Committee indulged in a blood-curdling anticipation of violence as a result of the Khilafat and Non-co-operation movements. We are glad to see that the "Servant of India" has refused to be frightened. The journal writes:

"The Committee anticipate widespread disorders in the near future as a result of the non-co-operation and Khilafat propaganda and in support of their opinion adduce many quotations of an inflammatory character from the speeches and writings of the propagandists. They also refer to the Moplah rebellion as justifying their forecast. We do not wish to treat their fears lightly. But one or two events that have happened after their report was drafted throw a fresh light on the situation. The administration of martial law in Malabar has been received very differently by the public from the administration of martial law in the Punjab. No doubt the attitude of the authorities has changed very much and is mainly responsible for the difference. But it is also evident that the people recognize the necessity for giving all necessary support to Government in an emergency. Another fact is that the arrest of the Ali Brothers has been received with rather unexpected calmness. In all probability the next development of the non-co-operation movement will be the adoption of general civil disobedience which may assume the form of refusal to pay taxes. But against this course special legislation will be of no avail for even ordinary law will be disobeyed. We are, therefore, of the opinion that all repressive laws should be immediately repealed."

In demanding of the repeal of all repressive laws the "Servant of India" has struck a note of true Liberalism in contradistinction to the false note of the "Leader" and the Repressive Laws Committee. There is very little to distinguish the *soi-disant* Liberal in India from his type in Great Britain, whom an authority has thus aptly described: "Our Liberals would barter away Liberty for security. They will acquiesce for years or centuries in being governed by others for their own good." But pseudo-Liberalism, under whatever guise it masquerades, does not take long to be exposed.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Whatever may be the praises sung by the "Cooperators" of the new era of "Reforms" as they have been effected on paper, there is little improvement to be seen in actual administration of any Departments under Provincial Governments from the popular stand-point. Under the Government of Bombay there is a department, which has not been over-hauled, even on paper, in respect of its constitution and personnel to satisfy Indian sentiments, and that department is the Bombay Port Trust. The activities of the Trust are supposed to be governed through a Board consisting of seventeen persons, five of whom are returned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and of the rest until lately two were elected by bodies representing Indian commercial interests: but the elections were arranged by rotation so as to take away the entire utility or continuity of criticism. Last year the Bombay Corporation was given the right of returning two representatives, hitherto nominated by Government with a recommendation that as far as posible they should be commercial men. The disabilities of Indians arising out of the prevailing administration of the Port Trust are many. There is discrimination against Indian owned ships in regard to assigning berths, against Indian firms receiving contracts or supplying stores; Indians are not given higher posts; inadequate provision is made for Indian employees as compared with European employees; Indians find great difficulty in the matter of the renting of godowns and in their dealings with the Port Trust Railway, besides undergoing minor annoyances arising from the fact that the European employees of the Trust seldom feel responsibility towards Indians and, therefore, deem that their power is due not to their office but to the fact that they belong to the ruling white race.

When one examines the magnitude of the financial issues involved, it will be seen that it is not a purely sentimental grievance. The Port Trust spent over two crores of rupees last year out of revenue and is going to spend about eight crores of rupees under the Development Scheme, besides other sums which it will spend of its own on capital account. It is legitimate to ask as to who is going to bear this charge and to pay the piper. Is it suggested that a single penny of the revenue of the Trust comes from any pockets except those of the people of Bombay, and how is this taxation amounting to over two crores of rupees a year, that is, roughly about the sixth of the entire provincial revenue levied? Does it come up for discussion or criticism by any responsible body of Indians? Has the Legislative Council any voice in the matter? The Trust has raised wharfage and other charges from time to time so much so that there is a danger of Bombay as a port losing its premier position. The successive increases of wharfage charges by the Bombay Port Trust may be traced to extravagant establishment charges, to the provision of palatial housing for European employees, to the creation of numerous supernumerary posts filled largely by inefficient and costly English officers while the work could be done efficiently by Indians. The working of the Trust thus offends against the elementary principle of taxation that those who pay must have a voice in determining the expenditure.

An attempt is now being made to prevent the Indian element on Port Trust Board from increasing and to maintain the same number of Indians as hitherto, by whatever process they may be appointed. This the public of Bombay must not permit to be done. It is necessary that there should be a majority of Indians on the Board representing primarily Indian mercantile interests and also other Indian interests in the city. Government have in the past packed the Board by nominating numerous high officials, who have, in our opinion, no business to be there. We think the time has come definitely when a demand should be made for an Indian Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust as soon as the present incumbent of that office retires. It is a melancholy reflection in this connection that no improvement is attempted in spite of the fact that the Department is nominally under an Indian Member of the Executive Council. We have always believed that the bureaucratic system, which is fundamentally faulty, would lead to no improvement by merely putting an Indian at the top. Those who talk loudly about the "New Era" in administration will find in this case a suitable illustration of how the demands of public opinion are set aside, Indian sentiments are flouted, and everything which helps the exploitation of the country in foreign interests continues unchanged.

## Notes of the Day.

**Smyrna Sufferers.**

Few people in this country seem to realise the terrible extent of human suffering in Smyrna. Occasionally, a cablegram or two received from London or Paris from the friends of Islam, has mentioned the urgent need for help from those who feel for suffering humanity, but these cablegrams have been too inadequate to do any justice to the actual suffering of the people. The cause has, in consequence, suffered, and the response has been but poor or insignificant. To realize what the Turks have suffered and are still suffering for their religion and for the preservation of their homelands, it has only to be remembered that Turkey is still in the throes of a long-drawn out war, not of her seeking, but forced upon her by the aggressions of a greedy neighbour or the intrigues of "Christian" Europe. The arts of peace have been at a standstill and the arts of war have claimed all the attention of the people. Besides, the valient Turks have been fighting against tremendous odds not only in man-power, but in all that concerns the sinews of war, and yet their zeal for, their and their fathers' faiths has sustained them in the struggle against their enemies. While every Indian—particularly every Mussulman—ought to feel proud of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal and his army for carrying high the standard of Islam, we feel that a greater duty is owing to the Turks and that is to render them all the help we can in the shape of money and materials. We should like to see a greater response to the appeal on behalf of the Smyrna sufferers whose cause is the cause of the Hindus no less than that of the Indian Mussulmans.

**The Greater Power.**

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall writes from s. s. "Cracovia", Karachi harbour, under date September 30:—

"This morning I called on the Collector of Karachi with a request, which he was good enough to grant immediately, that I might see Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali for a few minutes. From his office I drove to the prison where I saw my dear friends in the presence of the Jail Superintendent, whose manner was kind and considerate. Shaukat Ali looked both well and happy; Mohamed Ali not so well, but happy too. Both spoke favourably of their treatment in Karachi jail. Our interview was of a personal nature; they charged me with their messages for friends in England while I wished them health and strength and Allah's blessings. They embraced me, and the interview was at an end. I then went with Mrs. Pickthall to pay respect to their venerable mother, whose faith and courage in this hour of trial are heroic. Her first remark to me was a hope that I had not said anything to her sons to weaken their resolve or make them sad. She gave us her blessing. Mrs. Mohamed Ali was present at the interview in *purdah*. These heroic women dedicating their heroic men with the same devotion with which they dedicate themselves to the service of Islam and India strike me as a greater power than the machine-guns and barbed wire, the British and the Indian troops whose presence at a time of perfect public order has caused so much amazement to the people of Karachi."

**Making Hay.**

Though the Indian Press Act is in its death-throes the sting in its tail is still capable of inflicting injuries. A Government of India notification under the Act declares forfeited to His Majesty all copies of the leaflet containing the presidential address of Mr. Mirza Mohamed Rahim at the All-India Shia Conference held at Lucknow in May last. Why the Government of India should have awakened so late in the day to scent sedition in the speech is not explained. "Make hay while the sun (of repression) shines"—such seems to be the point of view of officialdom which evidently believes that even a multitude of small wrongs will pass unnoticed when repression is the order of the day. The executive has constituted itself to be the sole judge of what is "seditious" and objectionable and not even the highest courts of the land can challenge its "index expurgatorius." And yet official and non-official cooperators alike have been proclaiming from the house-top that autocracy in this land is dead. If the "Liberals" are sincere in their professions, should they not demand that a Committee of non-officials should be permitted to go through the "index" and declare what is really pernicious literature and what is not so and should they not also demand that the reasons for the ban on any printed article should be set forth fully and clearly in the notivcation?

**Labour Disputes Committee.**

At the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas got the Government to promise the appointment of a Committee to suggest the steps necessary to set up suitable machinery for dealing with labour disputes in the Presidency. The delay in announcing the personnel of the Committee is attributed to the fact that various interests had to be consulted. But the personnel, as now announced, will hardly inspire confidence among the public that its labours would lead to much good. The Committee is overweighted by an undue representation of the capitalists of all classes and descriptions, while labour is represented by four, not all of whom are known to be steadfast and uncompromising advocates of the cause of labour. We welcome the appointment of Sir Stanley Reed as a member, but having regard to the fact that he is a Director of several capitalistic enterprises, his appointment as chairman of the Committee is hardly proper and will vitiate the value of its recommendations. It would be interesting to know why an independent chairman was not secured to preside over the Committee. But, we think, the attitude of Government members during the debate on Mr. Kanji's resolution, showed itself to be on the whole reactionary—as reactionary as that of Mr. Jehangir B. Petit of the "Indian Progressive Federation" fame, and it is reflected in the composition of the Committee. In this connection, we may refer, in passing, to another committee—a secret committee—over which Sir Stanley Reed presided last year, and whose cogitations were concealed from the public for reasons best known to the Government. Since the committee was primarily appointed with a view to suggest suitable remedies for the labour troubles in Bombay, the public were entitled to have the committee's opinions, but its report was suppressed—"treated as confidential," to borrow the official euphemism for virtual suppression, and the public were told that it did not concern them! may not happen again with the present Committee but the proposal to allow the Committee the discretion to treat any evidence as privileged will ultimately lead to much the same results, while undoubtedly affording an undeserved protection to reactionary capitalists and bureaucrats who will continue to pose outwardly, at any rate, as great patrons of the poor and much maligned hewores of wood and drawers of water. If the authorities desire real industrial peace, the best thing to do would be to reconstruct the Committee on a more liberal basis and infuse into it some fresh blood, without which it is bound to prove a failure. For the rest as we have pointed out on a previous occasion, no machinery for the settling of industrial disputes will be of any avail so so long as trade unions are not legally recognised and their growth encouraged, and a legal minimum wage established.

# NO CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

## UNTIL BOYCOTT IS COMPLETED.

### KARACHI RESOLUTION ENDORSED.

### ARRESTED LEADERS CONGRATULATED.

### WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee met yesterday afternoon at Mahatma Gandhi's residence at Laburnum Road, when a fairly good number of the members were present. The following resolutions were passed:—

I.

The Working Committee congratulates the Ali Brothers and their comrades upon their prosecution, and having considered the Resolution of the Khilafat Conference held at Karachi, regarding military service under the Government, the Working Committee is of opinion that the Resolution virtually reaffirms the principle laid down by the Congress at its Special Session in Calcutta, and its ordinary sesion in Nagpur last year, that it is contrary to national dignity and national interest for any Indian to engage or remain in the service of a Government in any capacity whatsoever, a Government that has used the soldiers and the police for repressing the just aspirations of the people, as during the Rowlatt Act agitation, and that has utilised the soldiers for the purposes of crushing the national spirit of the Egyptians, the Turks, the Arabs and other nations. The Working Committee has been only deterred from calling out the soldiers and the civilians in the name of the Congress, because the Congress is not yet ready to support these Government servants who may leave Government service and who may not be able themselves to find means of livelihood. The Working Committee, however, is of opinion that in pursuance of the spirit of the Congress Resolution on N.-C.-O. it is the clear duty of every Government employee, whether soldier or civilian, who can suppport himself without Congress assistance to leave such service.

The Working Committee draws the attention of all Indian soldiers and police to the fact that carding and hand-spinning and handweaving afford them, by undergoing training for a brief period, an honourable means for independent livelihood. The Working Committee is further of opinion that the reasons given for the prosecution with reference to the said Karachi Resolution constitute an undue interference with religious liberty.

The Working Committee advises all Congress Committees to organise meetings to adopt the foregoing resolution of the Working Committee.

II.

The Working Committee regrets to note that the boycott of foreign cloth, while it has made considerable progress during the last two months allowed by the All-India Congress Committee to complete it, has not been so completed, and appeals to Congress organisations to put forth special efforts to bring about a complete boycott of foreign cloth in their respective districts before the end of the current month, and to that end organise manufacture of cloth by hand-spinning and hand-weaving.

III.

The Working Committee considers that it is not possible to authorise any plan of general Civil Disobedience in any Congress District or Province where the effective boycott of foreign cloth has not been brought about, and hand-spinning and hand-weaving has not been developed so as to produce sufficient Khaddar for the wants of the District or the Province.

The Working Committee, however, authorises Civil Disobedience by individuals who may be prevented in the prosecution of the Swadeshi propaganda, provided that it is done under the authority of the Provincial Congress Committee and that the Provincial Congress Committee is assured of Non-Violent atmosphere being retained.

## SITUATION IN ASIA MINOR.

### NO ESSENTIAL CHANGE.

### GREEKS STRENGTHENING THEIR DEFENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Oct. 5.

Advices received in London show that there is no essential change in the respective positions of the Greek and the Turkish armies in Asia Minor, nor apparently has there been any important fighting. It appears that the Turks have cut the Afium Karahissar-Eskichehr railway. The Greeks are strengthening their defences east of Eskishehr, which seems to indicate that they anticipate attacks there.

### MUTUAL RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

### AGREEMENTS BETWEEN KEMALISTS BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Oct. 5.

Constantinople.—A Telegram from Angora says that an agreement is reported to have been signed for the immediate mutual release of all British subjects, held by the Kemalists and the Turks at Malta.

A similar agreement has been signed between the French and the Kemalists which affects 800 Frenchmen who were assisted by the Turkish Red Cross during their internment.

## AIR MAIL DELIVERY.

### POSTMASTER GENERAL'S NOTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Oct. 5.

The Postmaster-General notifies that in consequence of the alteration in the times of departure of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient packets from Marseilles and Toulon respectively, it will no longer be possible to post letters to India and Egypt by the air mail to Paris on Fridays with a view to overtaking ordinary mails which close in London on Thursday even-

## CONDITION OF EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Oct. 5.

Cairo.—The condition of the cotton crop in Lower Egypt is seventy-two per cent., in Middle Egypt seventy-five per cent. and in Upper Egypt seventy-nine per cent. compared with the normal. The failure of the crop is due to late sowing, careless cultivation owing to low prices, unseasonable weather and ravages of bollworm.

## PROMULGATION OF CONSTITUTION OF NEW CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Oct. 5.

A message from Guatemala says that the constitution of the new Central American State consisting of Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras was promulgated yesterday.

## INQUEST ON VICTIMS OF R. 38 DISASTER.

### JURY'S VERDICT OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Oct. 5.

The Inquest on the victims of R. 38, was resumed to-day at Hull. The Coroner told the jury that it was their duty to discover whether the disaster indicated criminal negligence. He reviewed the trials of the airship in 1920 and 1921, when various defects were remedied, and said that during the long trial flight on the 17th of July, buckling of the girder developed which could be attributed to propellors, but alterations, which were afterwards egected, had satisfied the experts. R. 38 was the last word in airship construction, and the survivors had testified that the ship had been thoroughly tested and throughout fatal bight no defect and developed. Wann, Commander of R. 38, was not called upon. An officer from the Howden Base explained that Wann, who was progressing satisfactorily, had been allowed out of a hospital to attend a football match on September 24th, but excitement had caused a relapse, necessitating his removal to a hospital in London. The Jury considered that Wann's evidence could not give any further explanation of the disaster and passed verdict of accidental death due to the airship breaking through a cause unknown.

## CABLE ITEMS.

All collieries in North Wales have been closed *sine die* owing to high cost of working.

Washington.—The State Department is preparing invitations to the Governments of Belgium, Holland and Portugal to attend the Conference on the Far Eastern subjects.

## UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM.

### WARNING TO GOVT. BY L. C. C.

### "PROVIDE WORK OR MAINTENANCE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Oct. 5.

London to-day witnessed its biggest unemployed march. The procession, consisting of some ten thousand unemployed, marched to Hyde Park carrying banners inscribed with taunting comparisons between the conditions in 1914 and 1921. There were no disorders. The promoters of the march had arranged that a demonstration should be held, in Trafalgar Square, at the same time as the discussion, by the London County Council, of the unemployment question was in progress, but the Police prohibited such a demonstration, and hence it was that the procession went to Hyde Park.

Mr. Cosling, in a speech before the County Council, said that the number of unemployed in London had increased from 93,465 to 139,938 during the last three months. The Trade Union Benefits were practically exhausted, and a state of utter despair had now been reached. The atmosphere in the East End, he said, was electrical and capable of almost anything. Labour Leaders were losing control of the unemployed, and, unless the problem was settled immediately, there would be a row throughout the country. The Council passed a resolution calling upon Government to provide work or, alternatively, to maintain the unemployed.

## AMELIORATION OF AMERICAN UNEMPLOYMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Oct. 5.

Washington.—President Harding has asked the Governors and Mayors to organise the machinery for the amelioration of unployment.

## GERMANY AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

### LORD ROBERT CECIL ON WORLD PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Oct. 5.

Berlin.—Interviewed by the Geneva correspondent of the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung", Lord Robert Cecil is reported to have said that he was of opinion that it would be to the interest of Germany and the whole world if Germany petitioned for admission to the League of Nations, for it would prove that Germany was ready to cooperate with the world for the maintenance of peace.

## RUBBER SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Oct. 5.

The First meeting of the Rubber Shareholders' Association was held, yesterday. Mr. Zorn, who presided, explained that the object of the association was to enable the shareholders to have a proper voice before the decisions of vital importance to the rubber industry were made. He declared that the shareholders' proposals for a better regulation of the industry were not considered purely upon their merits, but, in many cases, the decision of the company as to whether it should support the scheme was influenced by vested interests of those who feared that the new departure suggested might interfere with their private profits or emoluments.

Mr. A. J. Devitt, of Messers. Lewis and Peat, gave particulars of the steps being taken to extend the use of rubber. In connection with the fact that the percentage of pure rubber in many rubber articles was extremely small, Mr. Devitt was of the opinion that, in many directions, it should be posible to increase the percentage even to a hundred per cent, in some cases. He mentioned that pure rubber shoe soles now being manufactured in the East lasted much longer than the existing rubber sole.

## U. S. COTTON CROP REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Oct. 6,

New York.—The report of the Bureau of Agriculture on the cotton crop says that the growing season has been most disastrous on record, the crop showing a loss of 1,666,000 bales, during August and September, owing to a plague of boll-weevils, which advanced almost to the limits of belt doing damage such as has never been experienced since the initial invasion. In addition to this, a plague army of other worms has stripped the leaves from the plants over a large area, West of the Mississippi. The farmers plan to clear off the crop and plough early, in order to diminish the weevil damage next year.

## MAHATMA GANDHI CHEERED.

The Hindu Gymkhana grounds were rendered lively for the first time last night, when a large gathering of Mahatma Gandhi's enthusiastic friends and admirers gathered on the Tennis Court, close to the railway line, and gave an enthusiastic ovation to Mahatma Gandhi who was in the train *en route* to Ahmedabad. It was known long before that the Mahatmaji was proceeding by a particular train, and anticipation was very keen among many of those who spend a portion of the evening at the Gymkhana. As the train slowly proceeded, cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" were raised by many stentorian voices which could not be drowned by the roar of a heavy engine. The cries attracted the attention of many of the passengers and some responded by repeating back the cries. Much enthusiasm was evineed among those who were present on the Gymkhana grounds at the—for the Gymkhana—comparatively late hour.

## RATES OF CONGRESS VISITORS' TICKETS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 5.

At a meeting of Reception Committee, the 36th Indian National Congress held today it was decided to issue visitors' tickets in five classes, the rates of fees being Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 250, Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 for Gujaratis, and Rs. 25 for others.

## "QUEST" ARRIVES IN LISBON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Oct. 6,

A Lisbon message says the "Quest" has arrived and her engines are to be overhauled.

Shackleton, to-day, lunched with the British Consul and called at the Legation.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES MAHESHWARI CONFERENCE.

Mr. Hiralal Soni, Secretary, Maheshwari Conference, Piparia, wires on the 5th of October:—We are glad to inform our Maheshwari sisters that special arrangements for accommodation and sitting in pandal are made for them and also it is arranged that a separate Conference of ladies will be held in Khaperkheda at the time of the Central Provinces Maheshwari Conferences. We inform that Mrs. Govindass of Jubbulpore and several other respectable ladies have promised to attend. We hope that large number of ladies will kindly grace the occasion.

## JAPANESE FORCES IN SIBERIA.

### PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT FOR WITHDRAWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Oct. 6,

Reuter is informed that the Japanese Nation in general is in favour of withdrawal of the Japanese from Siberia, largely on the ground of expense. Negotiations are now proceeding at Dairen, between the Japanese and the Representative of the Soviet Republic of Chita for the conclusion of a provisional agreement, and it only remains for the head of the Chita Republic to guarantee the safety of Japanese Life and property for the Japanese Forces, who are mainly at Vladivostok, to be withdrawn.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. Alimohamed Jooma the total attendance for the month of September was 2727 out of which 594 were males, 990 were females and 1143 were children.

## HORRORS OF RUSSIAN FAMINE.

### DEAD BODIES OF BABIES AND OLDER PEOPLE IN STREET.

### MISS HAINES' SHOCKING NARRATIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Oct. 5.

Miss Haines, an American worker for the Friends' Relief Committee in Russia, describing in London her experiences in the Samara district, said that it was a common thing to see garbage carts full of bodies of babies and older people falling dead in the streets. She mentioned that an old man dug his own grave in the cemetery because he knew he was about to die and his wife and child were unable to dig a grave.

The horror of the position was the impossibility of saving such cases. The homes, to which starving children were sent, were unable to feed them. She saw 420 children in one home which had accommodation for only sixty. Their ration was three ounces of grass and a little soup. Eighty per cent. of them were dying. The wailing of children could be heard a long way from the homes. Such scenes were repeated in towns and villages over an area three times the size of England.

## WORKERS AND PRISONERS AT RIGA.

### EVACUATED FROM FAMINE REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Oct. 5.

Riga.—A telegram from Moscow says that 3,07,000 workers, 81,000 refugees, 1,407 prisoners of war and 5,500 invalids were evacuated from the famine region in August and September.

## BRITAIN'S QUOTA TO RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Oct. 5.

The British Government has decided to contribute toward the Russian Famine Relief certain surplus war materials, now held by the Disposals Board, consisting of medical stores, clothing, etcetera, costing about 25,000 sterling. The supplies will be handed over to the British Red Cross Society for distribution in Russia.

## UNEMPLOYMENT.

### PREMIER ON ITS CAUSE AND REMEDIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Oct. 5.

In referring to the Irish Question, at Inverness, to-day, Mr. Lloyd George said that the London Conference would only succeed if the participators therein made up their minds, definitely and resolutely, to trust the common-sense of their own people, and did not try to reconcile the extremists.

Dealing with unemployment, the Premier said much more had been done during the past two years than ever before in history, and both Country and Government were now applying their minds to what more could be done. He counselled the suspension of judgment with regard to the Newspaper assertions that a comprehensive Government scheme could not be a Government scheme until the Cabinet had so decided, and even then the judgment of the House of Commons must be taken. The Premier expressed an opinion that things were improving, but he urged the necessity for peace throughout the world, and economy and cooperation amongst all classes, or, otherwise, there would be a disaster.

Mr. Lloyd George then dwelt at some length upon the inflated and fluctuating exchanges to which, he said, could be ascribed Trade depression and unemployment. Improvement depended upon the stabilistation of financial activities and foreign policies of all nations and not merely of one nation. Stabilisation, said Mr. Lloyd George, could only come when the Nations learned that concord and cooperation with their neighbours constituted a firm basis for their own National prosperity. The improvement also depended upon the Nations realising that they were not increasing their national wealth every time they printed new Treasury Notes.

## RUSSIAN RATES OF EXCHANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Oct. 6,

Moscow.—An official list has been published fixing the rates of exchange for foreign currencies:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Pound sterling | Roubles | 231,000 |
| American Dollar | ,, | 62,400 |
| French Franc | ,, | 4,300 |
| German Mark | ,, | 600 |
| Japanese Yen | ,, | 365,000 |
| Chinese Tael | ,, | 90,000 |

## THE KARACHI TRIALS.

### RUMOURED POSTPONEMENT

### TO NEXT MONTH.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 5.

All the proceedings in the Conspiracy Case and the cases against Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Mahomed Ali terminated before the Magistrate on Saturday the 1st instant.

All the three cases have been committed to sessions. No date for a further trial, has yet been announced. At first, the 11th and 17th October were rumoured, but now the town is full of various rumours of the case being postponed to next month. Mr. Kennedy, who was going to preside at the sessions trial, may ultimately (as rumour goes) not try the case owing to Maulana Mahomed Ali's objection before the Magistrate that before they were committed to a Court of Sessions, the Judge was making preparations and inspecting the hall for holding the Sessions trial. All the leaders from to-day are being permitted to see their friends and relations freely, according to the convenience and discretion of the Jail Superintendent. The mother of the Ali Brothers, Mrs. Mahomed Ali Messrs. Moazzam Ali, Zahid Ali, and Hayat are permitted now to see the Ali Brothers daily. Maulana Mahomed Ali had a small boil below his chin which was giving trouble to-day. It was operated upon by Dr. Ahmad and the jail Doctor. There is no reason for anxiety except that he is diabetic and wounds generally take time to heal. The leaders do not look with favour the prospects of the sessions being postponed to an indefinite period, and would like to have it terminated soon and done with it, so as to allow every one to proceed peacefully with the programme of work before the country.

## "MALICIOUS ATTACK ON PICKETING" MOVEMENT.

### VIGILANCE COMMITTEE'S ALLEGATIONS

Mr. V. A. Desai of the Vigilance Committee writes:—

"With reference to the report of proceedings of the special sitting of the Honorary Magistrates at the Girgaum Bench, on Saturday the 1st instant, I beg to point out that the report, as it appeared in the "Kaiser-I-Hind" of the 2nd instant, and copied by the "Jame-Jamshed" on the 3rd instant and subsequently, in the "Times of India" of Wednesday (Oct. 5.) is wholly incorrect and is deliberately distorted with a view to misguide the public regarding the picketing movement.

The comments based on such garbled reports are equally misleading.

I was present in the Court, with Mr. Rustom J. Mistry, a member of the Vigilance Committee, and know that Inspector Bull made no such statement, as he is alleged to have made, viz., that Mr. Patel admitted that the two accused picket were undesirables, and as he (Mr. Patel) undertook to remove them, he, Bull) would not press the charge.

As I am given to understand that Mr. Chhatrapati, has addressed, on behalf of the accused, letters to the Editors of the "Kaiser-i-Hind", and the "Jam-e-Jamshed" on the subject of the incident referred to as the matter is thus still under consideration, I do not think it proper at this stage to refer to the incidents fully. Suffice it to say that the report is incorrect and is a deliberate and malicious attack on the movement."

## PUBLIC MEETING OF BOMBAY MUSLIMS.

### MANY PROMINENT LEADERS OF INDIA WILL BE PRESENT.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Friday) the 7th inst at 8-30 p.m. (B.T.) at Mastan shah Tank. Hazrat Maulana Abdul Bari Sahib, Abdul Majid Budwauni Masihulmulk Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Seth Yakub Hasan, Maulana Azad Subhana, Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Maulana Ahmed Mukhtar Siddiqi, Mr. Muush r Husain Kidwai, Mr. Mohamed Husain, Meerut and many other prominent Hindu and Muslim gentlemen will be present. Seth Mian Mohamed Haji Jan Mood. Chotani will preside. All Khilafat Volunteers should present themselves at Mastanshah Tank at 7 p.m. (B.T.) punctually to make arrangements and maintain peace and order in the meeting.

## ALL-INDIA POSTAL AND R. M. S. CONFERENCE.

The second session of the All-India (including Burma) Postal and R. M. S. Conference will be held at Lahore on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of October, under the Presidency of Babu Taraapada Mukerjee of Bengal, Rai Sahib Bawa Teja Sing, Postmaster, Lahore General Post Office, is elected as Chairman of the Reception Committee. Many important questions of general interest will be discussed and steps will be taken to ameliorate the condition of the subordinate Postal and R. M. S. Staff.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on the 4th instant.

A good number of proscribed political cartoons are reported to have been seized by the Bangalore Cantonment police from the Bazaar Area.—A. P.

# REPRESSIVE LAWS COMMITTEE.

## WHITEWASHING GOVERNMENT.

## QUONDAM LEADERS' "VOLTE FACE."

Mr. Lala Lajpat Rai writes in the "Tribune":—

The Report of the Repressive Laws Committee has been published. There are some facts in connection with this Report which ought to be noted before we sit down to consider the conclusions arrived at by the Committee:—(1) That the Committee consisted of two officials and seven non-officials (2) That the Committee had only two Englishmen in its personnel and the rest, all Indians (3) That six, if not seven, of these had been Congressmen and that four or five of them had been acknowledged leaders of the movement in their respective Provinces. Bearing these facts in mind, the Report seems to be a remarkable document as an exhibition of the change of mentality that has overtaken these *quondam* Congress leaders.

Paragraph (3) completely whitewashes the Government so far as its past policy in the application and enforcement of the Repressive Laws is concerned. The statements of the various local Governments that "recourse was had to these repressive or preventive enactments only in cases of emergency or to deal with exceptional disorders for the ordinary law did not provide any adequate remedy," have been accepted as correct. And to place the matter beyond a shadow of doubt it is declared as 'proved' that the Government of India has scrutinised with the greatest care all requests for either the introduction of the Seditious Meetings Act or action under the Defence of India Act or the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908. In the second part of this paragraph it is stated that the first question is "whether with the conclusion of the war and the introduction of the constitutional changes in the Government of India there has been such an improvement in the general situation as to justify the repeal of all or any of these measures." An examination of the list of enactments considered by the Committee leads us to divide them into two classes. The first-mentioned nine regulations and Acts were all passed before 1858. The last-mentioned four Acts were all passed since 1908. The Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 and the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act of 1911 were enacted with special reference to events in Bengal; and out of the last two Acts one was a war measure and the last the notorious Rowlatt Act. The question with regard to the last-mentioned four laws was not whether the changes in the situation justified their repeal, but whether they were at all justified even at the time when they were passed. We wonder if the learned signatories forgot altogether that almost every one of them had made speeches from the Congress platform and other platforms denouncing these enactments as unjustified and absolutely unwarranted and that on several occasions they had denounced their application in scathing terms. The irresistible conclusion then is that these gentlemen have completely changed their position, and they now consider that these enactments were not only justified but necessary and that their application by the various local Governments has been unexceptionable. It is the fourth paragraph which gives us a peep into their changed mentality and explains to us this complete "volte face" on their part. The occasion has been used to make a vehement attack on the non-cooperation movement even at the risk of making statements which are on the face of them absurd and untenable. In considering these remarks it should be borne in mind as already pointed out that six of the Indian signatories are non-officials and old Congressmen, now pillars of the Moderate party. We present a few quotations.

(a) "It must be recognised that recent appeals to racial feeling, to religious prejudice, or to economic discontent had shaken respect for law, Government and authority and created "an atmosphere of preparedness for violence." Intimidation, social boycott and the establishment of courts, the jurisdiction of which in some cases enforced by violence are among the methods employed to create a situation full of dangerous potentialities."

(b) "Similarly we are forced to the conclusion that the leaders of the movement have succeeded in arousing deep and widespread feeling of hostility towards Government."

(c) "We have no doubt that economic and agrarian discontent has been exploited by "agitators and that these riots have in many cases disclosed a disregard for authority or an attempt to intimidate the courts or officials carrying out the orders of the courts which justified us in ascribing them to an active and malicious propaganda.

We congratulate the Indian signatories of this document on their having lived to shake off their skins as 'agitators' and putting on others with a veneer of statesmanship. The quondam agitators of the last thirty years have now developed into full-fledged statesmen and adopted the very language of the bureaucrats which the latter used almost incessantly from 1886-1919 in connection with the Congress activities. "Active and malicious propaganda" is almost the exact expression which has been used by the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy and the British statesmen all these years, for the activities of the Indian National Congress. Here is a tangible evidence of a transmigration of soul taking place without even the interposition of a physical death. But the gentleman whom we wish to especially congratulate for this transformation is Mr. J. Chouduri of Bengal. It will be a very interesting study to compare the speeches of Mr. Choudri made in connection with the partition of Bengal with his present pronouncement. But Mr. Chouduri is only following the example of his elders and betters. As to "appeals to racial feeling," "religious prejudice," or "economic discontent," may we ask these learned signatories if the same was not done by them and by the Congress to which they once belonged all these years ever since the Congress was started? The proceedings of the Indian National Congress would show that the burden of their song all these years was racial discrimination and economic exploitation. In fact these are the only two things upon which a claim for 'Swaraj' can and could possibly rest. The present-day Non-Co-operator is only repeating the cries that were set afloat by the founders and leaders of the Congress now in Government camp. The intensity which the Non-Co-operator has introduced in his methods is new, but the thing itself in substance, is the same and has been the same in all struggles for liberty since the dawn of history. May I ask Dr. Sapru and his learned Indian colleagues if in their opinion the claim for self-Government can be based on anything else? So far as I am concerned, I honestly believe that an English bureaucrat is not necessarily inferior to an Indian in the same position. Man for man the average English civil servant is quite equal to the Indian official in character, ability and in education. Does Dr. Sapru want us to believe that Indians who are taking their places have brought greater efficiency into their departments as compared with the work of their European predecessors? I for one do not believe in this. We have asked for the substitution of Indian Agency for European in the administration on the simple ground that we do not want a foreign agency, that it is humiliating to have a foreign agency, and that is our birthright to be governed by our own men even though they may be comparatively inefficient, and also because it is economically ruinous to be governed by foreigners.

In order to make sure what I am saying I have been looking into that little book which Mrs. Besant edited and publish in 1915, under the title of "How India Wrought for freedom—the story of the Indian National Congress told from official records." In the foreford she says, "I fearlessly place this volume before the public as a proof of India's fitness for Home Rule. The grasp of the questions dealt with . . . prove how much better India would be under Self-Rule than under Other-Rule. Let any unprejudiced student turn over the resolutions passed by the Congress during thirty years and see how it laid bare popular suffering and how it pointed with unerring finger to the causes of that suffering, the drain of India's wealth to England, the exorbitant cost of *alien-rule* (italics mine) the ever-increasing military expenditure, the sacrifice of Indian industries, the land-tax ever increasing, condemning the peasant to perpetual indebtedness, and to a hopeless poverty and to semi-starvation that have no other . . . parallel in any other civilised nation. The daily insult of the Arms Acts, the constant opposition of the Press and Seditious Acts, the exclusion of Indians from the Army, Police and the Educational Services and a score of other wrongs while bitterly felt by a high-spirited people have not in them the immediate menace that lies in the grinding poverty of the masses of the population. People become more and more accustomed to the "atmosphere of inferiority," and oppression long submitted to, at last dulls pride and weakens self-respect. But people never become accustomed to hunger and they become desperate when they see no relief for themselves, nor for their children after them." This is only a sample. I could fill several volumes with statements of this nature made by the leaders of the Congress now in Government camp or taking Government view of the Non-Cooperation movement. May I respectfully ask if in their so-called appeal to racial feeling and economic discontent the non-cooperators have said anything stronger or worse? In 1915 Mrs. Besant said that "India is now mature; she demands freedom, and is resolute to take her destiny in her own hands as one of the free nations in a crowned commonwealth, if Britain will work with her in making the transit." She also said, "If a central authority is wanted and all free Nations need it, to prevent centrifugal forces from causing disintegration, India demands that *she shall have her own Parliament. Why should she alone among civilised modern nations require a foreign supreme authority?*" (Italics mine.) Further on in discussing the wrongs done to India by British policy Mrs. Besant remarked, "This steady crushing pressure over the whole population has produced a serious result, and *has emasculated the nation*" (italics mine). I remember this word emasculated has been used very often by some of our greatest leaders amongst them Mr. (now Sir) S. N. Bannerji, Mr. (now Sir) Dinsha Wacha, and probably Lord Sinha (then Sir S. P. Sinha). One more quotation from Mrs. Besant's introduction, and I shall finish this article. "That even if self-government should cause as we do not think it would—any recrudescence of local jealousies and divisions, they would be local and temporary set-backs, out of which India would emerge prosperously, as she has done before. That after an admittedly prosperous and wealthy existance for 5,000 years under eastern rulers, she could not fail into barbarism even by the total withdrawal of a rule that has only been here in any kind of power for a poor 158 years, of which the first fifty were spent entirely in plundering, and which only stopped constant wars and annexations in 1856? . . . "British Rule" has destroyed India's finest arts and industries in order to favour the importation of cheap foreign goods, and even in machine industry, such as cotton taxes, the home produce in order to balance the customs duty on imported goods. It encourages the export of raw materials which come back as manufactured articles, thus paralysing Indian Industrial efforts for the benefit of the foreigners. The export industry being in full swing, when England goes to War, India's materials are suddenly thrown on her hands and as she has neither plant, nor knowledge how to use it, they rot on the ground and their producers starve. India would train her own sons to utilise her vast stores of raw material, for her own profit, and would only send abroad her surplusage."

The non-cooperators are only following the advice given by Mrs. Besant, advising a boycott of foreign cloth and the production of *khaddar* so that the conditions of 1915 and 1916 may never be reproduced. I will stop here for the present, but before I conclude I may state in passing that I am quoting Mrs. Besant, because she is the fiercest, the most vehement and the most uncompromising foe of Mr. Gandhi's movement to-day. Sentences like these abound in the speeches of all the respected leaders of the Congress now with Government of which I will quote a few in the article that will follow.

## PUBLIC MEETING AT MADANPURA.

### PROMINENT LEADERS TO SPEAK.

A public meeting of the Hindus and Muslims of Bombay will be held today (Thursday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Madanpura (Dhobi Khadda). Maulanas Abul Kalam Azad, Azad Subhani, Seth Yakub Hasan, Dr. Savarkar, and Professor Pundit Shavnisk will address the assembly.

## RESOLUTION DISALLOWED BY VICEROY.

The following resolution which Mr. Mohammed Faiyaz Khan of Agra wanted to move in the Simla session of the Legislative Assembly had been disallowed by His Excellency the Governor-General on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest." This Assembly is strongly of opinion and recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Government should under no circumstances whatever compel its servants especially those employed in the military department to execute any Government orders that may be contrary to the commandments of their respective religion.

## REPRESSION IN DHRANGADHRA.

(From our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN, Oct. 4.

Reports of a new outbreak of oppression in Dhrangadra State are again ripe here. The brother of a very high State Official went to Kondh and on learning from the merchants that they were reading newspapers gave them all a sound beating with whips with his own hand. One merchant was in the temple and therefore he could not come early whereupon this officer sent a message to demolish the Temple and throw off the idols saying he was Aladdin He compelled the merchants and others to sign documents saying there was Ram's Kingdom in Dhrangadra and took securities from sufferers not to divulge incidents.

At Halvad and Dhrangadra, school boys going for a bath to celebrate Gandhi day were stopped and heavily beaten. One volunteer named Maganlal was taken to a distant part of the river for beating by the police. The boy was rescued by a party of women who had come for washing clothes in the river. There is an obvious order to do the best to stop newspaper reading. The people are now in real difficulty as was expected on the cessation of the Conference activities about Dhrangadra.

## DEATH OF MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.

### A WELL-KNOWN MARATHI ACTOR

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 4.

Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle, a well-known actor of the Maharashtra stage and the owner of "The Lalitkala Adarsh Sangit Natak Mandli", died to-day of typhoid after a continued illness of more than two weeks.

## IMPRISONMENT OF AN EUROPEAN OLD OFFENDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 5.

F. L. Andrews alias Anderson, an old offender, caught in the act of attemtping theft in Captain Russels bungalow was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

## FIJI COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY

### ITS PERSONNEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLABHAD, Oct. 5.

It is understood that Pandit Gobind Sahai Sharma, M.L.C., will replace Mr. Kundru on the committee of enquiry to visit Fiji, other two members being Messrs. Shastri and Corbett.

## SIMLA WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

A storm has ormed to the South-West of Port Blair and will probably move in north-westerly direction. Western disturbance is approaching extreme North of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Assam, South-West of Madras and local in the Bay islands, Chota Nagpur, Konkan, Coorg. Few falls also occurred in Lower Burma, Bongal Orissa Bihar, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, East Central Province, Malabar North, and Madras Coast.

Principal amounts:—Port Blair four inches, Mandalay two, Monywa One and half, Dibrugarh one, Barisal one and half, Ranchi three, Naya Dumka, Sonamarg, Coimbatore three-quarters, Cuddalore one.

Forecast:—Decrease in Bengal Chota Nagpur and increase in Kashmir.

## BUCKINGHAM MILL TROUBLE

### FRACAS BETWEEN AUDI-DRAVIDAS AND MAHOMMDANS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 4.

There was fracas between the Audi-Dravida and the Muhammadan workmen of the Buckingham Mill within the Mill premises which was however, put an end to by the timely intervention of the Manager. The trouble again broke out outside the Mills between these two parties but the police soon restored order. A few huts belonging to Audi-Dravidas are reported to have been burnt. Another fight in Pacha Paracheri between Audi-Dravidas and caste Hindus is also reported and four caste Hindus were arrested in this connection.

## STRIKE SITUATION AT MADRAS

### COUNCIL OF MADRAS CORPORATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS Oct. 4.

The Council of the Madras Corporation met last evening in response to a requisition of 17 members to consider the present disturbed state in the city particularly in the mill area and to make recommendations to the Government regarding measures to restore normal conditions and an unusually long resolution containing several clauses expressing disatisfaction at the way in which the situation created by the strike and lockout of the Buckingham and the Carnatic Mills was handled by the Labour Commissioner and his department as also by the police and Government and making recommendations to Government for the future safety and peace was moved but on the motion of a member the discussion on the resolution was postponed till this evening.

## NON-COOPERATORS SENTENCED AT CHITTAGONG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHITTAGONG, Oct. 4.

Mr. N. C. Banerjee, formerly professor, Local College, and Kripaldas, priest of the local Sikh Temple have been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each, both having refused to furnish a security for good behaviour for one year.

## CORRECTED NEWS OF CHITTAGONG NON-COOPERATORS' TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHITTAGONG Oct 4.

The following is the corrected version of the Chittagong message issued overnight:—

To-day Mr. Burrows, Additional District Magistrate, took up the case in which Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, a non-cooperating Barrister and President of the Local Congress Committee stands charged with abetment of rioting. At the suggestion of the prosecution the case was adjourned sine die the accused being let off without bail or personal recognisance to appear when called upon.

The Magistrate next bound down Nripendra Chunder Bannerjee, formerly a professor of the local college and Kripaldas, a priest of a local Sikh temple for one year. Both refused to furnish security and were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

## PROSPECT OF AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

The following press communique is issued:—The following telegram describing the agricultural situation at the end of September with reference to the progress of monsoon has been despatched to the Secretary of State:—During September rain was sufficien nearly everywhere and generally well distributed. In parts of North West Frontier Province, Upper Burma, Baluchistan, Southern Bombay, Madras Deccan crops are suffering from insufficient rain and much damage has been caused by floods in Saran district of Bihar. In Malabar owing to Moplah outrages crops may be lost and second crop may not be sown. In three Deccan Destricts of Madras last year's crop failure seems likely to be repeated and famine relief operations are extending in this tract. These local exceptions however do not detract materially from the crop prospects of the country as a whole which are most satisfactory. In the United Provinces and Central Provinces crop are excellent while elsewhere, with the exceptions mentioned above, they are good. At least a normal autumn harvest is expected. Prospects of wheat sowing are good except in N.W.F. Province where more rain is needed. Price of rice has fallen appreciably in most of the provinces but food-grains generally are still extremely dear and cheap grain shops have been opened in parts of Northern India.

## ALLAHABAD DISTRICT BOARD AND THE PRINCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 5.

At a meeting of the Allahabad District Board last night, a proposal to form a committee to draw up and arrange for the municipal address to be presented to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales met with opposition from Pandit Shamlal Nehru who made a counter-proposal that no address be presented to the Prince. Eventually the original motion was carried by a majority of 17 to 8.

## TRIBUNAL AT CALICUT

### 27 MOPLAHS CONVICTED OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Oct. 4.

The Special Tribunal disposed of to-day the case in which 27 Moplahs of whom a few had been discharged for want of a *prima facie* case, were charged with damaging the Vadkumpad railway bridge near Kadelundi on 21st August last and unlawful assembly. All the accused were convicted some under section 143 I.P.C. and others 126 Railway Act and sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment varying from nine years to six months.

## MOPLAH RIOTING

### A POLICE STATION REPORTED TO BE RAIDED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PALGHAT, Oct. 4.

The rebel activities have got more widespread within the last few days. Last night a shuttle train from Tirur side brought nearly 70 Christian refugees from Kodaikal factory colony belonging to the Commonwealth Trust. It appears that a gang of Moplahs numbering more than 200 fully armed with guns raided and attacked the Kattuparuthi police station inflicting wounds on 4 persons including a police constable. Rebels are believed to be from Kalpakancheri side. Rumours are current of action in Manarkat but details are lacking Rebel gangs are trying to escape from Manarghat to Kraimchai side, Coimbatore district, and already a contingent of reserve police under Sub-Inspectors are patrolling the hill side. Mr. Perira, Manager, Naravani Estate, has informed the police about the arrival of a number of Moplahs near his estate and reinforcements are being sent in that direction.

## CASE AGAINST A KHILAFAT SECRETARY.

### FOR "WAGING WAR AGAINST KING-EMPEROR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 5.

In the opening case for the prosecution against Kunhikadar, Secretary, the Khilafat Committee, Tanur, Public Prosecutor narrated the circumstances under which the accused on the 20th August last alongwith a mob of 3 thousand Moplahs waged war against the King-Emperor, the immediate object of the mob being to kill the District Magistrate and his column who were at Tirurangadi. But the ultimate goal was subverting Government established by Law in British India. After describing the activities of the accused in connection with the Khilafat movement, and referring to an action in that place, between the military and the mob at Tirurangadi, the Public Prosecutor said, a large number of the mob took refuge in a mosque. The accused was among them. Being asked by Mr. Hitchcock he subsequently came out of the mosque with a large following and showed fight, but was immediately taken into custody. The accused was asked to tell the mob to disperse, and on his doing so the mob dispersed. The police following them for half a mile, the mob here dispersed in batches and joined by other gangs proceeded to destroy and burn public buildings, cut off communications, blocked the roads and wrecked the railway lines. On the same day, there were similar Moplah risings in different places, showing there was a regular organised rebellion throughout Ernad, Walluvanand and Ponai.

Khan Bahadur Amoo Sahib, the District Superintendent of Police was the first witness examined for the prosecution, and he deposed to the occurrence of the day and was corroborated by Mr. Mainwaring, the D.I.G., who was next examined.

### A MINOR ENGAGEMENT.

The District Magistrate has issued the following press communique:—A gang of five hundred Moplahs engaged a detachment of the Suffolk Regiment on the 30th ultimo near Kumaramputhu. The Moplah casualties were estimated at forty to fifty killed.

## THIRD CASE AGAINST 29 MOPLAHS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Oct. 4.

The Cross-examination of witnesses in th ethird case against 39 Moplahs was over to-day and the case was adourned to Saturday for defence evidence. The next case Mr. Kunhikadar, Secretary, Khilafat Committee Tanur, was charged with waging war against the King-Emperor. Accused was asked why he did not engage a vakil to defend him and the accused submitted he had no means to engage one. Accused admitted he had properties worth Rs. 500 but he was encumbered to the extent of Rs. 3,000. He was unable to engage a vakil but the court might do it and he was in favour of it. One vakil present in the court who was offered Crown brief in favour of the accused declined on Conscientious objections but finally another vakil accepted the Crown brief. Public Prosecutor then opened the case for the prosecution.

## MOPLAH RIOTING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Oct. 4.

The District Magistrate has issued the following press communique:—A gang of 500 Moplahs engaged a detachment of a Suffolk regiment on the 30th ultimo near Kumaramputhur Moplah casualities were estimated at 40 or 50 killed.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received a deputation of Sind Zamindars at the Government House, Ganeshkhind, on the 4th instant.

## SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET.

### A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

BOMBAY COUNCIL: WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 5.

The Council, after assembling to-day, started with the discussion on the supplementary Budget. Sir Ibrahim's demand for rupees sixteen thousand and nine hundred for the revision of pay of the Patels in Kanara District was objected to by Rao Bahadur Kale, who opined that a piecemeal revision of the Patels' pay should rather be substituted by a wholesale revision of the pay of all the Patels of the Presidency. The poverty of Patels was not restricted to Kanara alone, but, as a matter of fact, it was the general feature of the Patels of all districts. If the Kanara Patels were entitled to this reward on the plea that they did not join the Talati strike, then a similar case had happened in Satara District also. Why should not the latter be rewarded then? Sir Ibrahim explained that the Kanara Patel problem was admittedly an urgent one, and hence it should not be kept pending to an indefinite period. The revision of the pay of all Patels in the Presidency would necessarily require an exhaustive inquiry, and it would be improper to ask the Patels of Kanara District to await till that day.

Votes having been taken, the demand was agreed to by the Council by a majority of twenty-three votes.

The Excise Ministers demand for rupees 1,100 to cover the rent of buildings hired for Government offices in Ahmedabad City gave rise to a considerable discussion touching an important matter. The Hon. Mr. Mehta based his demand on the fact that the rent of the office buildings had been recently increased and the expenditure, therefore, had been of an obligatory character.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, thereupon, questioned as to why the Government did not think of applying the Rent Act to Ahmedabad City. That would have checked the landlords from increasing the rents abnormally. Government were in receipt of petitions from the Ahmedabad people in connection with the application of the Rent Act to that city, and the speaker, therefore, appealed to Government in the interest of the masses of Ahmedabad to extend the application of the Rent Act to that city. Mr. Dwarkadas, further referring to a similar and sympathetic view expressed by Dr. Batliwalla, who, however, did not oppose the demand of the Excise Minister, said that Dr. Batliwalla was a member of the Bombay Corporation, a landlords' corporation, and his view, therefore, which inclined towards the application of the Rent Act to Ahmadabad City had a peculiar significance. An amendment for the omission of the Excise Minister's demand moved by Mr. Dwarkadas was, however, negatived by the House.

A GOVT. DEFEAT.

A further demand from the Home Member for rupees thirty-five thousand for the additional provision for Assistant Judges and temporary establishment for Assistant Judges met with a staunch opposition from Messrs. Pahalajani, Gandhi, Chitale, Sathe and others. The opposition was particularly directed towards a section of rupees twenty-three thousand for the temporary establishment of the Assistant Judge which was included in the total demand for rupees thirty-five thousand.

Rao Bahadur Chitale said that no case was made out by the Home Member for the appointments of new Assistant Judges. The elevation of lower officers to that post might be profitable resorted to.

Rao Bahadur Sathe could not see any justification for the Home Member's demand.

The Home Member, in the course of his reply, admitted that, through a mistake, the full provision was not repeated in the current year's Budget which provided for two assistant judgeships on Rs. 800 and Rs. 650, per month. but he added that if his present demand was refused by the House it would be impossible for Government to run the courts.

An amendment for the omission was moved, and when put to vote it was carried (37 voting for and 31 against. The House thus refused to sanction the Home Member's demand for rupees thirty-five thousand for appointments of new Assistant Judges. Almost all non-official members were particularly unanimous over this point, and the success was of course due to this singular fact occurring for the first time during the current Council session.

Sir Chimanlal was absent throughout the sitting to-day.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

## MADRAS CORPORATION MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 5.

At the adjourned meeting of the Corporation last evening resolutions were passed recommending to Government (1) the publication of the Report of the Committee over which Justice Ayling presided (2) an appointment of a committee to inquire into and report on the shooting incidents of the 29th August and the 19th September last, and to investigate where the swords and bombs used in the recent disturbance were made (3) the transfer of officials actively employed in the distrubed area (4) instruction to the Labour Commisioner not to take interest in one section of labourers only, and provide labourers for the mills (5) the removal of the additional police and the cancellation of the order to impose a punitive tax and (6) the passing of labour legislation incorporating in such legislation a provision for a Compulsory Arbitration Board to arbitrate in labour disputes. Only 3 members voted against the resolution.

A Karachi message of 5th October, states:—The rumour appearing in the press that the visit of H. H. the Mir of Khairpur to H. E. the Governor of Bombay had reference to the creation of a State Council and recall of former Vazir is officially contradicted. The new Ruler and the Vazir have abolished the Cher, opened

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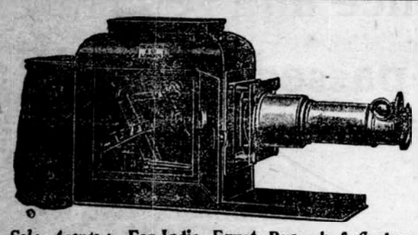

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## CALCUTTA PORT-TRUST INCOME.

### HIGHEST FIGURE EVER ATTAINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

The Calcutta Port Trust has just completed a life of 50 years. The income of the last year forms the highest figure yet attained in the history of the trust totalling 272.97 lacs. The number of vessels berthed was 185 with a registered tonnage of 7,63,699 showing a decrease of 28,756 tons in comparison with the preceding year. During the last year 1,462 vessels with a gross tonnage of 65,49,597 tons arrived within the port and 1,419 vessels with a gross tonnage of 62,89,014 left.

## BENARES NEWS.

### PRINCE AND HINDU UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Oct. 4.

The Benares Hindu University Senate have unanimously resolved to confer the honourary degree of Doctor of Letters on His Royal Highnss the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his coming visit to the University on December 13th at a special convocation to be presided over by the Chancellor His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

The arrangements for building a new hospital in Benares near Durga temple on the read to the Benares University grounds west, has been completed by the generous donation of the Rani of Bhinga A suitable accommodation and a permanent fund of one lac of rupees is to be administered by a board of trustees. The proposed hospital will be for the Sanyasis.

Mr. Pussyfoot Johnson who is expected to morrow, will be the guest of one of the Hindu University professors at Nagawa away from the town as he desires rest. He is going to address a public meeting at the town hall under the presidency of Pundit Malviya and another in the London Mission High School under the chairmanship of Professor Seshadri. The Benares Temperance Council holds a reception in his honour on October 7th in Raja Motichand's Aznutgarh palace.

## POONA ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 4.

The Poona District Assault-at-Arms began at the race course parade ground yesterday morning and will be continued to-day. It is several years now since such tournaments have been held in Poona and as the programme is a two days affair, the Executive have a trying time of it judging the various events. The results up to date are as follows:

(1) Tent-pegging (British Officers):—Captain Lawrence, 3rd Sandminers.

(2) Tent-pegging (Indian Officers):—Risaldar Matha Singh, Bombay Bodyguard.

(3) Officers Jumping (mounted Units):—Lieut. F. C. Debenham.

(4) Officers Jumping (Dismounted Units):—Captain Wales, 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment.

(5) Section Driving (British):—Right section 95th Battery R.F.A.

(6) Tent-pegging (British other ranks):—Sergeant Dartnell, 95th Battery, R.F.A.

(7) Vicker's Gun Competition (British):—1st Battalion Green Howards.

(8) Vickers Gun Competition (Indian):—1st Battalion 119th Infantry.

(9) Bayonet Fencing:—2nd Bedford and Harts Regiment.

(10) Wrestling on Horse:—C. Squadron, 2nd Lancers.

(11) Tent-pegging (Indian Officers):—Jemadar Hakim Dad, 26th Brigade, Ammunition Column.

(12) Tug-of-War (British):—Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders beat Durham Light Infantry.

(13) Tent-pegging with lance (Indian other ranks):—Bugga Khan, 30th Ammunition Column.

(14) Jumping (Indian Officers):—Rishaldar Lehri Singh 20-29th Cavalry.

(15) Dummy Course (Indian Officers):—Jamadar Prag Singh, 2nd Lancers.

(16) Dummy Course (Indian other ranks):—Dip Chand, 2nd Lancers.

(17) Dummy Course (British other ranks):—Driver Brunning, 93rd Brigade.

## HEALTH OF MATHERAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I would be obliged if you would kindly allow me to contradict certain absolutely groundless rumours concerning the health of Matheran, through the medium of your widely read columns.

I have received several letters of late, asking if it is true that such maladies as enteric fever, measles, small-pox—"fever" etc. are prevalent on the Hill and in the circumstances would it be prudent to come here.

I may say definately that I do not know of a single case of serious illness on the whole plateau. In March last enteric fever occurred in the person of a resident, which was indisputably proved to have been contracted in Bombay and this is the only incident of an infectious complaint of any kind during the last six months.

There is no indigenous malaria, even, in the residential area, although it may occur among the Thakurs and Katkar's in the adjacent valleys.

I would however recommend intending visitors to provide themselves with warm clothing to wear after Sundown, particularly if they happen to come from Bombay.—Yours, etc.

H. A. MORBES KNAPTON,
Lt.-Col. I.M.S.,
Superintendent Matheran.

Matheran, Oct. 4.

## POONA RACING SEASON

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THE FOLLOWING HORSES IN TRAINING, ETC.

The following horses are sold by orders of their various owners:—

I. APPLEWOOD. Bay Country-Bred Gelding, 6 years, by Sugar Apple out of Convery.

II. FORWARD III. Chestnut Nth. Am. Gelding. A well known performer in India by Cesarion out of Forelock.

III. NOOWAR. Bay Arab Entire, a maiden.

IV. FOUR ACES. Grey Arab Entire, a well-known performer in India.

V. MENTOR. Grey Arab Entire. A well known performer.

VI. MERLE. Black Arab Gelding 3 years, a promising pony that wants time.

VII. DODO. Black English Mare, 4 years, measured 14-2, should make a useful pony for up-country racing.

VIII. KESTREL II. Bay Country-Bred Entire, by Courage out of Kilkiti. For performances see racing calendar.

IX. MYNDEN CHIEF. Bay English Entire, 5 years, by Cipango out of Myndara.

X. BEGORRA. Bay English Gelding, 5 years, by Curragh out of Petual, a good winner in England as a three-year old.

XI. LITTLE CHARLIE. Chestnut English Gelding, 5 years, by Charles O Malley out of Petite Soeur, a good winner in England.

XII. LOOK OUT. Chestnut English Mare, 4 years, by Bridge of Earn out of Crows Nest, a winner in England.

XIII. Bay Irish Gelding, 7 years, 15-2, quiet, carries a lady would make a good hunter.

XIV. MAYBLOSSOM II. (1913), Bay English Mare, by Kunstler (winner of about £14,000 in stakes including Royal Hunt Cup Ascot, Doncaster Spring Handicap and Doveridge Handicap) out of Kitty; by Juggler (by Touchet, winner of Lincoln Handicap, by Lord Lyon, winner of the Derby St. Leger, etc.), out of Dorcas by Trappist (winner of the Stewards Cup, Goodwood) by Hermit (winner of the Derby, etc). Registered 4th division R. C. T. C. Landed April, 1920, and is now acclimatised, a maiden and eligible for the Army Cup. Ran 4th at Kempton in 1919, behind Racerock, Furore and Silver Bridge only time out in England since the war. Sound, has been schooled over hurdles.

XV. GENTLE SAXON. Chestnut English Gelding, 6 years, by Saxham out of Valentine.

XVI. GOLD REEF. Bay English Gelding, 6 years, by Prospector out of Close Reefed.

XVII. GOLD QUARTZ. Bay English Gelding, 5 years by Prospector out of Garganey.

XVIII. SOSPELLO. Chestnut English Gedling aged by Simon out of No Trumps.

The following horses, the property of the late Mr. Ananji Nanji, being sold by order of his Executors.

XV. AMERICA. Black Arab Entire. A well known performer.

XVI. LORD BELMORE. Grey Arab Entire, 6 years.

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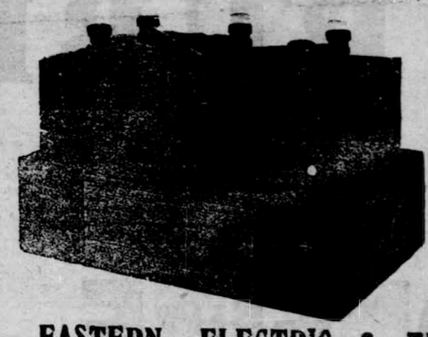

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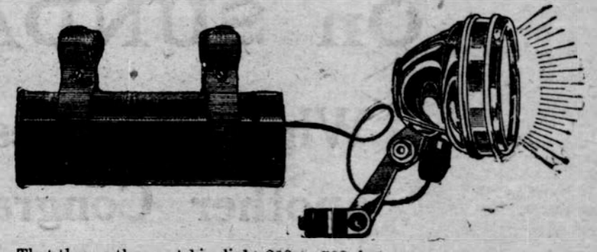

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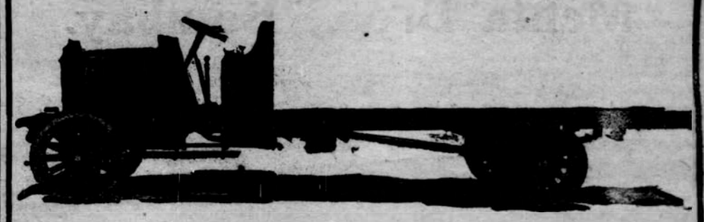

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OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT,
*Bombay 26 September* 1914.
Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. Godrej, I am of the opinion that it is a high grade article which satisfies to the full all tests applied to it.
It is a superfatted Soap peculiarly adapted for Toilet purposes and the oil present is entirely of vegetable origin. It is pleasent and economical in use lathers freely and contains a faint but elegant perfume. It is practically free from any uncombined alkali and thus is suitable for use on the most delicate skins.
(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C,
MAJOR, I. M, S.
Chemical Analtyser to Government
*Bombay, 21st August* 1914.
I have carefully analysed a sample of Soap submitted by Mr. A. B. Godrej and find it to be a carefully saponified product of purely vegetable oils containing no free alkali. The Soap lathers readily, has excellent cleansing properties and will be economical in use. It is expecially to be recommended for delicate skins on account of its freedom from all harmful or irritating ingredients.
The Soap is a credit to the skill and care of the manufacturers and in the matter of freedom from alkali and consquent harmlessness to the skin can be very favourably compared with the best English soaps.
(Sd.) J. Ross, M. P S., F, R. M. S.
*Analyst,*
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